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[SIXPENCE.]

THE DEBATE IN THE PEERS



CONSIDERING the interest with which Lord Stanley's speech on the Corn Bill was looked forward to, it must have been difficult, even for him, not to have disappointed expectation. Men are disposed to exact much from those who occupy exalted positions, especially from the individuals whose conduct may affect the fate of measures and parties. Such men, too, never gain their position without having exhibited great

intellectual powers in many a past conflict, and must mingle in subsequent battles somewhat oppressed by their own reputation, which it is as dangerous to fall below as difficult to surpass. Lord Stanley had all these difficulties to encounter; his past career and present position alike demanded an extraordinary effort, and that effort was made. His speech of Monday evening was a revival of those powers which once shook the Legislature, in the conflicts of the better days of the Whig Ministry, and when O'Connell had not separated himself from the English Parliament. The discussions of late years have been tame and unexciting, compared with those debates in which such "mighty opposites" were wont to contend

with such energy and earnestness. This arises from no degeneracy or decay in the abilities of those who now occupy the scene, but from the different nature of the subjects to which the advance of time has compelled us to turn attention. Social questions take the lead of political controversy. How men shall be governed, or who shall govern them; who shall have the franchise, and how they shall use it, have become less important problems than how the myriads of our teeming isle shall be employed and fed. These problems of commercial policy do not of themselves admit of that fierceness of controversy that has often made points of principle and political theories appear inextricably interwoven with personal hatreds. Taken by themselves, such matters as import and export, tariffs, duties, rates of produce and consumption, do not excite strong emotions. To talk of them at all requires calculation; passion and the language of passion may be introduced into the controversy, but they must be aroused by things extraneous to the facts and figures. Analyse the long discussions on the whole of Sir Robert Peel's policy, and it will be found that all the personalities, all the fierce reproaches and denunciations, have been concentrated on men, not things: the Premier, on the one hand, and the League on the other, have pointed many an elaborate period, with the sting of sarcasm more or less effective: in one case, a change of opinion is denounced; in the other, the manner in which an opinion has been disseminated; but the question itself still remains unaffected by these considerations, and must be treated on its own merits; and, as the laws of trade, and the causes that operate in the social existence of nations and people, are as certain,

though not so clearly understood, as the laws of nature, they may be treated as dispassionately as problems from Euclid. It would be very difficult to form a mathematical faction: the time may come when points now strongly contested will admit of quite as little dispute as a demonstration, and men will wonder they could ever have been disputed at all.

Time has made familiar to us, as things of every day, what, one generation since, were not only held to be doubtful, but impossible. How would the Parliament of 1780 have debated a railway bill, with its tables of traffic, rates of speed, engineering calculations, and startling amount of capital? What strong opposition there would have been! What witticisms and small jokes about kettles on wheels and iron Utopias! What figures and statistics would have proved that honourable gentlemen, the Cobdens and Peels of "the movement," were all in the wrong, to an extent verging upon insanity! Fifty years after that date, the first railway bill was treated in a manner not greatly dissimilar. Yet now, we smile alike at fears and predictions of failure, as we fly through hills and over valleys at more than racehorse speed. We should guard ourselves against allowing the smile to become one of contempt; for we are yet wandering in the twilight that precedes the rising of many a new star upon the social horizon, and we cannot yet clearly define either the new sciences or new policies that are becoming developed among us.

The easiest to meet of all the charges that can be made against a statesman is that of change of opinion upon subjects which are not in their principles fixed and eternal. To-day is not as yesterday



nor the present as the past. To appeal to the "wisdom of our ancestors" is useless, unless our state and theirs is exactly identical. They did their best amid the difficulties of their age and time, and we must do the same.

Lord Stanley seems to have seen how little personal and in individual changes of opinion have to do with this great question; and by the brief treatment and dignified dismissal of what the smaller minds of the party have called apostasy, he alone appears to have disappointed any expectation as to the nature of his speech. To all but those inferior spirits, the disappointment must be an agreeable one: Lord Stanley might have revelled in sarcasm, had he reverted to the past, and descended to that charnel-house of defunct opinions—the pages of Hansard; to a man of impetuous feeling, the politician of impulse, the opportunity was tempting—but he renounced it: regretting the change in others, and his own inability to follow them in it, he proceeded at once to argue—not to denounce or accuse; and from that miserable imputation of mean and sordid motives to the leading Statesman of our time, which others have indulged in, his speech was wholly free. Nothing could exceed it in point of style: his exordium wore an appearance of preparation; but, once plunged into the subject, there was no symptom of effort or restraint—the stream of his eloquence "knew no retiring ebb"—it never flagged, and was listened to without a symptom of fatigue. It is to his matter alone that exception can be taken; and we cannot help thinking that in his argument may be traced the qualities which have kept him in a secondary position as a Statesman notwithstanding his unquestioned abilities. He reverts rather to the past than the present, and the theories around which he throws the charm of his brilliant declamation, have ceased to be relied on. We do not think any of the opponents of the measure have fully appreciated the little actual root that the Corn-Law ever took in our social system, or the long and gradual accumulation of the power of public opinion against it. It is remarkable that the very man who proposed the first effectual Corn-Law, that passed after the peace, should, thirty years afterwards, have to propose its abolition, almost every five years of the interval having witnessed a change in it: it was passed amid bloodshed and riots; two persons, we believe, were shot in front of the Earl of Ripon's house: the denouncers of the League cannot charge them with having, in any single case, produced the slightest disturbance of the peace. There is some deeply seated reason for this great difference; it is into these causes that lie at the root of the question that Lord Stanley does not go. He is proud above most of his class, and holds himself aloof from the men who give its stamp and character to the age; Peel is wholly the man of the time, keenly alive to every influence that operates upon society. We well remember the effect with which he pointed out, in one of his latest speeches, the future consequences of making this commercial question a subject of political warfare; they were consequences his opponents had not only overlooked—they had never dreamed of their existence. It is this clear, comprehensive estimate of the present, and a prudent, if not perfect anticipation of the future, that gives Peel the superiority over Lord Stanley as a statesman, a superiority which the nation has recognised, though in many qualities Stanley has a quicker, warmer, and more earnest intelligence. Thus, amid all our admiration of his late display of power, we feel that something is wanted; mere rejection and negation are not enough to govern with; suppose the bill defeated, what does Lord Stanley propose for the future? All is blank and silence. But nations do not wait either the wills or the convenience of statesmen, and there is some great power behind compelling us to advance in a course which may bring temporary disadvantages, but which will also reveal compensations to balance them. It is on these grounds we concur with the following estimate of the speech of Lord Stanley, given by the ablest journalist of the day:—

Lord Stanley's was unquestionably a splendid and powerful harangue. We would rather not be the man whose office, or whose fortune it might be, to receive point blank the discharge of that battery. The orator had worked himself up to a pitch of self-confidence, that might easily overbear the more quiet convictions of ordinary opponents. Genius has a certain creative and vivifying power. It makes what it believes, and propagates what it has received. It literally captivates the intellects that come within its influence. There is a triumph, however, which, after all, it cannot achieve. Nature is still inexorable. The laws of this material universe cannot be eluded or reversed; they defy alike the subtle craft of Machiavelli, the burning eloquence of Demosthenes, the arbitrary beak of an Asiatic despot, and the ruthless sword of his European conqueror. Try your teeth on steel, before you gage the power of words against physical fact. Lord Stanley, we fear, is too great a genius to bow to the supremacy of nature. He makes a tremendous onslaught; he creates a new fund of assurance for his creed; but, after all, the fact remains. A brilliant declamation attests how much may be said for the Ptolemaic system, and how lofty a place it has held in the intellect or imagination of man; but, nevertheless, the sun does not go round the earth, but the earth round the sun.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Considerable sensation has been created in Paris by the news of the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from the Castle of Ham. The Government received an intimation of the fact on Tuesday morning. The escape was effected on Monday. It appears that for some days previously workmen were employed in repairing the doors of the apartment in which the Prince was confined, with whom he was in the habit of entering into occasional conversation. With one of these men he appears to have arranged his escape. At all events it is now ascertained that he contrived to get possession of the clothes of one of them, and that in that costume he passed the guard without being discovered. It is said that he left a figure dressed up in his ordinary costume lying in his bed, which led his keepers to suppose he was reposing. This escape was not discovered till the evening, when an active pursuit was commenced, but as he had several hours the start of his pursuers, it is thought that he will contrive to get clear out of the country. It was not known whether the Prince had directed his flight towards Belgium or towards England. The French Government has given orders for the arrest of the commandant of the castle, and that a strict inquiry shall be instituted into the affair.

The Paris papers give an account of a grand military review which took place on Monday, in the Champs de Mars, before the Duc de Nemours, his Highness Ibrahim Pacha, &c. The crowd of people who flocked to so favourable a spectacle was immense, but no accident occurred. The Cuirassiers, Carabiniers, and cavalry regiments raised since 1840, were marched off from Beauvais, Compiègne, and, in fact, from all parts within twenty leagues of Paris, to give the Egyptian warrior an idea of the military power of that country which he so lately boasted as "La protectrice d'Egypte." The whole force must have exceeded 30,000 men of all arms.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the bill demanding 200,000*fr.* for the expenses of the *fêtes* of July, was adopted by 230 votes to 11. The President announced to the Chamber the death of Count de Sade, one of the members.

The *Epoque* contains an account of some rather serious riots at Elbeuf, a town on the Seine, celebrated for the number of its woollen factories, and the excellence of the cloths they produce. The pretext for those disorders (which commenced yesterday week) was the establishment of a carding-machine in a factory belonging to M. Aroux. In the course of the disturbances nearly the whole of the National Guards and *gendarmes* employed to suppress them, and who amounted to 150 men, were more or less grievously wounded by stones and other missiles thrown by the rioters, and it was not until a reinforcement of 400 or 500 troops of the line had arrived from Rouen that order was restored.

THE UNITED STATES.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES AGAINST MEXICO.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, and brings important news of the declaration of war between the United States and Mexico. Hostilities had actually commenced. In the first action now recorded only a small number of troops were engaged, but the Americans suffered a defeat. It seems that a reconnoitring party of United States soldiers approached the Mexican camp, and were suddenly surprised by the Mexican advanced guard. Some thirteen or fifteen of the Americans were killed, six wounded, and about fifty taken prisoners. This has produced a War Message from the President, and a War Proclamation.

Congress has backed the President, and passed bills for an increase of 7000 men to the regular army and volunteers to be enrolled, to a number not exceeding 50,000 additional. A sum of ten millions of dollars has also been appropriated. The vote for these bills was almost unanimous in the Senate, there being only two dissentients; and the majority in the Representatives was also great.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

To-day, being fixed for the second reading of the Corn Bill, the House presented an animated appearance, and there was a very full attendance of Peers. The anxiety to obtain admission to the strangers' gallery was very great.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved, and Lord MELBOURNE seconded, an address of congratulation to her Majesty, on the birth of a Princess, which was, of course, agreed to unanimously.

THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The Earl of RIPLEY moved the second reading of this Bill. The introductory portion of his speech consisted of an explanation of his conduct when introducing the Corn Bill in 1818, and he then proceeded to argue that the Corn Laws originated out of fiscal rather than constitutional grounds. The noble Earl said:—

"When I introduced the Corn Bill in 1818—it is now so long since, my Lords, that I can hardly feel anxious about any inference that may be deduced from my course upon that occasion—when I introduced that bill in 1818, I did so, my Lords, with the greatest reluctance. (Hear.) I was not then a member of the Government—at least, I held only a subordinate situation in it; but when the late Lord Liverpool sent for me to propose that measure in the other House of Parliament, I took the liberty of stating to him that I had a strong objection, founded on principle, to any Corn-Law whatever. I thought then, my Lords, as I have thought since, and as I think now, that a Corn-Law was an evil to be justified solely and exclusively on the establishment of a great and paramount necessity, and that only the existence of such a necessity could warrant the imposition of a tax which in itself was an evil. (Hear.) And, my Lords, in the address which I made to the other House of Parliament, in introducing that bill, I so stated it as my own opinion. I stated upon that occasion, my Lords, that a Corn-Law was not a choice of difficulties, but a choice of positive evils; and I pointed out to the House the grounds on which only I thought the Legislature would be justified in overruling the principle, and adopting, as a necessity alone, that choice."

The noble Earl proceeded to review the various changes which had been made in the Corn-Law from 1791 to 1842, to show that it had never been regarded as a permanent system, and that Protection was the least stable of principles. As it did not bear with it the character of permanency, it was completely a question of time, and therefore the question of principle was gone. The noble Earl alluded to the state of Ireland for the purpose of admitting that he did not lay much stress upon the deficiency of food there as an argument for the passing of this measure. The most specious plea that had been urged against the bill was that of its throwing the land out of cultivation. But, in the prices obtained for farms since the introduction of this measure, he could see no indication of alarm amongst the purchasers of land. He justified his change of opinion, and advocated the present bill in these terms:—

"I have no doubt it is possible to extract from the records of our proceedings language and sentiments inconsistent with the reasoning which I have uttered to-night. But I take no shame to myself, because, my Lords, the only time to regret any change of opinion is when it proceeds from a bad motive. I am not conscious of being influenced by any bad motive in this change. It is a solemn conviction upon my mind, founded upon mature reflection—reflection stimulated by the necessity of taking the matter fully into consideration; it is a solemn conviction, I repeat, upon my mind, that I am not proposing to your Lordships to adopt a measure calculated to injure any interests in this country, but, on the contrary, calculated to ameliorate those interests. I may be wrong, and I may have forfeited by this change the good opinions of those who have thought well of me before. I may be supposed to have abandoned unnecessarily the cause which I have hitherto supported, and which my friends have honoured me by saying I supported well. But, my Lords, when I supported them, I did it because I thought it right to do so—because my conscientious conviction went with it; and now, when those reasons upon which I acted no longer exist, I hope I may stand fair in the eyes of your Lordships, when I tell you that I recommend this bill as one in the progress of which we are all deeply interested." (Hear.)

The Duke of RICHMOND moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. A measure so likely to inflict a deadly blow upon British agriculture, and, therefore, on our national greatness, never before was proposed by any Minister. Their Lordships had just cause of complaints against the Government, for not having fairly stated what the average price of corn would be under this bill. If they had considered its effect, it was unpardonable in them to withhold such important information from the House; and Sir Robert Peel was the first Minister who had dared to propose so great a change without imparting those calculations upon which it should be based, and which calculation were most probably not made until after the Government were pledged to the alteration. The noble Earl (Ripley) had gone through all the acts from 1791 down to 1842, but had not said a word against the act of 1842; yet it was this act only which their Lordships were called upon to repeal. The Duke of Richmond then contrasted the speeches of the Mr. Robinson, and the Lord Ripon of the opposition benches in 1841, with the Lord Ripon of the present day, and argued that land would be thrown out of cultivation—that England would be completely at the mercy of foreign nations—that the most disastrous consequences would result if ever Protection should be reduced to an 8*s.* fixed duty—and that, if the bill of 1842 was not proposed as a final measure, the men who proposed it were guilty of the basest political offence, and of the most egregious folly. The noble Duke, having shown the amount of capital employed in the cultivation of the land, and the improvements that had been undertaken on the faith of the law of 1842, asked, would their Lordships sanction a retrospective measure for the confiscation of all this capital, to please a section of Manchester men, who want to work the land on political economical principles, having first cleared the land of the labourers that were attached to it by birth and long-cemented associations. He knew that if their Lordships' votes were taken by ballot there would not be found ten balls in favour of the bill; and those who had a feeling of objection to desert the Government should remember that it was the Government who had deserted them, and that Sir Robert Peel had no more chance of gaining the confidence of the people than he had of sitting on the Throne. They should remember, too, that this bill was only accepted as an instalment, and that future changes, which would shake the foundation of the Throne, which would cripple the Church, and uproot the great institutions of the country, entailing endless confusion and anarchy, would inevitably follow.

Earl FITZWILLIAM, although he disliked the bill exceedingly, should vote for it, lest it should be lost. He wished it had been an immediate repeal, and thought it neither right nor decent of the Government to bring it before their Lordships in a shape that admitted of neither alteration nor amendment.

The Duke of CLEVELAND vigorously opposed the second reading. He had voted in the majority of one which overthrew the Whig Government on the 8*s.* fixed duty; and having, therefore, the right to assume that his vote turned the scale, he felt bound now to declare that, had he supposed the present Ministers would have abandoned the cause of Protection as they had, he would have cut off his hand rather than have helped them into office in 1841.

The Marquis of LONDONDEERRY supported the bill.

Lord STANLEY argued that no foreign country of eminence had ventured upon the rash experiment of leaving the food of the people unprotected by restriction, and quoted precedents to show that in the earliest times corn was the subject of duty. The noble Lord then commented upon the arguments by which the bill had been supported. "This measure has been rested mainly upon two arguments, namely, the apprehended famine in Ireland, and the successful operation of the tariff of 1842. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, this does not relieve my difficulty. These arguments may both be invalid, as I will endeavour to show by-and-by that they are; but valid they cannot both be, for they are mutually contradictory, the one of the other. If the repeal of the Corn-Laws, in any mode or by any possibility, be calculated to relieve the famine in Ireland, supposing always the famine to exist (hear, hear), it must be by bringing a large amount of corn into consumption at so low a price as to place it within the reach of the poorest and the most distressed of that starving population; but, if I am not much mistaken in the boast which my Majesty's Government make of the successful operation of the tariff, it is this—that while it is materially extending commerce it has not diminished; on the contrary, it has rather tend to raise the price of the articles which have been subjected to its operation." (Hear, hear.) Lord Stanley did not believe in the asserted famine in Ireland. "My Lords, I speak of the famine as a vision, an utterly baseless vision—(hear, hear.)—which haunted the imagination of the Government. I speak in very different terms, and with very different feelings, of that amount of destitution and distress, into which a large body of the small cottiers in Ireland have been thrown by the partial or total failure of their potato crop; but I conceive, that this is a kind of distress, this is a species of destitution, upon which your repeal of the Corn-Law, whatever effect it produces upon the price of wheat, will produce no more effect, and can produce no more than if you were to pass a law which should reduce the price of pine-apples. (Hear, hear.) The evil to these people is not that corn is dear, or potatoes dear; corn never was dear; the price of corn, in spite of all that took place, never rose to any very high pitch. The state of distress and suffering to which those people are exposed, arises from this, that they are not, as the labourer in England is, dependent for their subsistence upon labour and steady wages, the produce of their gardens serving to eke out their wages with some little additional comfort; but that they have invested their labour, invested their all, in the cultivation of some small plot of ground, for which they pay a large rent, and if the produce of that plot fails, they have no labour to look to, their stock of provisions is gone, and having no means of employment they have no prospect of obtaining money, wherewith to purchase food to replace the potato crop which has failed. That is the cause of the distress of the small cottiers of Ireland." (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord then denied that the Corn-Law of 1842 had failed, but said the prophecies respecting it had been wonderfully fulfilled. He believed the Government were misled—he believed they had mistaken the brawling torrent of agitation for the small still current of public opinion. The Anti-Corn Law League had obtained a victory over the Ministers of the Crown, and the Ministers of the Crown had obtained a victory over their own political supporters, and he might also say over the independence of Parliament itself. The noble Lord adverted to some length to the misunderstandings in the Cabinet during the course of last autumn, and said that, although disbelieving in the existence of a famine, he was then ready nevertheless to agree to a temporary suspension of the duties on the importation of foreign corn, provided they were merely temporary. Those duties had answered the purpose for which they were imposed; they had kept prices at the same time reasonable and steady, and the returns of our manufacturers exported beyond all question that this protection to the agricultural interest was not injurious to the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of the country. The noble Lord then entered into various details, in order to show that the reign markets for our manufactures were comparatively unimportant to our domestic consumption, and the latter would be annihilated by the present measure, while the increase in the former would be no equivalent whatever. The noble Lord gave this view of the probable consequences of changing the position of the agricultural body:—

"My Lords, I tell you that, if you make an alteration in the social relations of the different classes in this country—if you attempt to lower any one class at the

expense of another—then that you will inflict not a private injury, but a public injury to society. And, whatever may be the difficulties of reconciling the action of our mixed constitution—of keeping the balance even between a proud aristocracy and a reduced House of Commons—depend upon it those difficulties will not be less; if, instead of a proud aristocracy, you substitute a pauper aristocracy. (Cheers.) If you do, you will break down the firmest breakwater and the strongest bulwark between the proud aristocracy and the democracy which is represented in the reformed House of Commons. I do not speak exclusively of those who are generally understood as the aristocracy—not even mainly of the body which I am now addressing. I speak, my Lords, of the great body of the landed aristocracy of the country, not ennobled by rank, and many of them undistinguished by great wealth. But, my Lords, they and their ancestors before have been the centres of their respective localities; they conduct the business of their respective counties; they influence the opinions and feelings of their respective neighbourhoods; they exercise a modest and decent hospitality; they reside over tenantry who possess hereditary claims to their respect and affection. My Lords, these are the true aristocracy of the country. (Cheers.) Reduce these men in the scale of society, and you will inflict an irretrievable and irreparable injury on this country. God forbid I should say that our successful manufacturers and princely merchants should not take their place among our aristocracy; such an infusion adds vigour and strength to that class. But if you sweep away at once an aristocracy with so many associations in history, and substitute a new body of capitalists, who shall come among an unattached tenantry, with no associations connected with their name to exercise a moral influence, you will suffer an irretrievable loss."

The noble Lord proceeded to contend that the repeal of the Corn-Laws would be most injurious to the country, gave his opinion that the League would make other demands, and concluded in these terms:—"My Lords, if, acting on your own deliberate and impartial opinion, scorning the degrading suspicion of being actuated by unworthy motives, you follow the course which in your consciences you believe to be for the good of your country, you may rest assured that neither your country nor your conscience will condemn you. You may be conquered; you may be over-balanced in numbers; but you will not be degraded. You may fail in saving the people from the threatened evil, but you will secure the approbation of your friends and the respect of your opponents. (Cheers.) And if, by the blessing of God, your decision on this great question shall arrest the progress of this hasty and inconsiderate measure; if you shall thus give time for the intelligence of the country to act upon the public mind; if, happily, you shall succeed in going back to a wiser course, and in adopting the too much despised wisdom of your ancestors, then you may well be proud of your position and of your conduct; then may you well be proud that you have discharged your duty conscientiously and fairly, that you have withstood the seductions of power, and that you have honestly and fearlessly proceeded to save your country from this great and hazardous experiment. The best reward, my Lords, that you can have will be this approval of your own consciences in having done your duty; but there will be another reward in the approbation and the thanks of a grateful and admiring people, who will then justly exclaim—'Thank God we have a House of Lords.'" (The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst great cheering.)

Lord BROUGHAM followed. He commenced by complaining of the disadvantage under which he laboured in addressing their Lordships after a speech of so much power and eloquence at so late an hour. Lord Stanley denied the alleged famine in Ireland; and he (Lord Brougham) doubted any general famine in Ireland; but that a great scarcity existed there could be no doubt. He might maintain that there was no reason for introducing the measure this year, and yet support the measure on its merits. The noble and learned Lord then endeavoured to show the inconsistency of Lord Stanley's opposition to this bill with his advocacy of the Canada Corn Bill. With respect to the effect of this bill on prices, the question was too difficult to answer; it depended upon a great variety of considerations. The apprehensions of large tracts of foreign land being brought into cultivation were utterly groundless. Where was the capital? Where were the labourers? The operation of increasing the growth of corn in such a country as the Ukraine must be gradual and slow. He did not argue that there would be no diminution of price in consequence of this bill; but he thought the diminution would be small. He could, from inquiry, undertake to say that the tenant-farmers were not apprehensive of this measure. He had met with many instances of farms let at an increased rent—none in which farms had been refused or let at a reduced rent. He expected that the agriculturists would benefit from this measure to an extent far beyond the slight loss by a diminution in price. Lord Stanley had maintained that this country should not be dependent upon foreign nations for the food of the people, and contended that a war would exclude us. But Napoleon's almost universal power could not seal up the ports of the Continent against the exportation of grain to this country, for in one year (1810), a million and a half of quarters were sent hither; a great part from the ports of France itself. The argument drawn by Lord Stanley from the existence of protective laws in other countries was neutralised by his admission that, the moment a pressure came, the law was suspended in all those countries. The noble and learned Lord then discussed the other arguments of Lord Stanley, to which he replied in some detail, and prognosticated that, if we set other nations the example of a liberal tariff, they would follow it, and the benefit would be mutual. He concluded by disclaiming all community of feeling with those who assailed the landed interest, upon which, as well as upon Sir R. Peel, he pronounced a high eulogium. He said, "he should not discharge the debt of gratitude which he owed, both as a citizen of this country and a member of the Legislature, if he did not express in one word his deep sense of the public virtues, as well as the prodigious powers of mind and the immense courage which had been on this question displayed by his right honourable friend at the head of the Government. (Cheers.) He had cast away all private and personal considerations—he had disregarded his own interests—he had given up his right to power and superiority—he had exposed himself to the most tempestuous and troubled sea that the political world had in modern times ever exhibited. (Cheers.) His hon. friend had given up what to an ambitious man was much—the main security of his power—he had surrendered what to a calculating man was much—his influence and authority with his party, and he had given up what to an amiable man was much, viz., private friendship and party conversation. All these sacrifices his right hon. friend had made voluntarily, and with his eyes open, in order to discharge what he deemed to be a great public duty. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, and looking at the proud position he had assumed, he might scorn the sordid attacks and the base rivalry with which out of doors he was assailed, because he knew that he had entitled himself to the gratitude of his country, and that he would leave his name to an admiring posterity, as one of the greatest ministers that ever ruled the destinies of this empire." (Cheers.)

At one o'clock the debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—Sir R. PEEL moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty, similar to that voted in the House of Lords. It was agreed to unanimously.

DISCHARGE OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—Mr. SHAW moved the discharge of Mr. Smith O'Brien, on the ground that he had been 25 days in prison, and the labours of the Committee on which he had been appointed were almost closed.—Mr. HENLEY said that, as Chairman of the Committee, he had much pleasure in informing the House, that the labours of the Committee were all but finished, what remained being of a formal nature only. He had also to inform the House that though the Committee had been deprived of the services of the hon. member for Limerick no public inconvenience had resulted from his absence. (Loud laughter from both sides).—Sir R. PEEL acquiesced in the motion, as he considered the authority of the House had been fully vindicated.—The motion for Mr. S. O'Brien's liberation was then put and carried without opposition. The hon. member entered the House a few minutes afterwards, as if nothing had occurred since his last appearance there, and assumed his place unnoticed.

SUGAR DUTIES.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, that in Committee on the Sugar Duties he would propose the reduction of duties upon all foreign sugar to the rate of duties proposed by her Majesty's Government upon free-labour sugar; and, if the House consented to that resolution, he would then move the abolition of all differential duties on foreign and colonial sugar.

SUPPLY.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and some miscellaneous votes were taken, after the usual objections urged by Mr. HOME and Mr. WILLIAMS.—The House rose at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN BILL.

The House was exceedingly full again to-day, and there were several ladies in the Ambassadors Gallery. The Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, was present.

The adjourned debate was commenced by

The Earl of WILTON, who opposed the bill, as he believed it would effect a great social revolution in the country. The noble Earl said it was with the deepest pain and regret he felt bound, in honour and consistency, to oppose, for the first time in his life, the present Government, and especially the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE said he deemed it a duty to himself and to his own character to state the course he meant to take upon this very important question. He had been a member of the House of Peers for 45 years, and he had made it an invariable rule never to vote against the Government, but, if he could not vote with the Government, not to vote at all. It was painful to him not to be able to vote with them upon this question, but his own character was at stake. Having a high opinion of Sir R. Peel, he had attended the late debate in the House of Commons, in hopes that he should be convinced by him; but the reasons he gave had worked no conviction in his mind. He was no politician; he wished to act honestly and fairly towards the country. He regretted that this question should have been brought forward at all—less for the question itself, than for what might be the consequences of it. Feeling as he did, he could not support her Majesty's Government upon this occasion.

Lord GRANVILLE supported the bill as a means of putting an end to a twofold agitation, which was separating into two hostile classes interests which ought to be indissolubly united.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said his own opinion upon the question was rather peculiar; he believed that the intrinsic effect of the measure, either for good or for evil, had been overrated. He thought, however, that the balance was in favour of good, and that the measure would diminish the misery of the labouring classes. His Lordship entered into some details to prove this position, and condemned the Government for not taking earlier measures, and measures less repugnant to the opinions of a strong party, to ameliorate the condition of the operative classes. The Government had unnecessarily aggravated the difficulty of a peaceable and quiet settlement of this question, and accompanied it by a waste of character which was a great public evil. This bill had come up to their Lordships sanctioned by a great majority of the representatives of the people, and he believed it was a move in the right direction; and, though it might have been purchased at a large price by the suicidal sacrifice of public character, their Lordships were no parties to this sacrifice; they had betrayed no constituencies,

and, believing it to be a measure from which benefit might arise, whilst great evil would result from its rejection, he should vote for the second reading of the bill.

The Earl of CARBONARIUS warmly supported the amendment. For more than a quarter of a century he had given an undeviating adherence to the Government and those of its predecessors who had professed similar principles, but he felt constrained, by a sense of what was due to himself and to his country, to withdraw that confidence and vote against them. He had given one inconsistent vote before on the Roman Catholic Relief question, out of respect for what he considered the infallible judgment of the Duke of Wellington; but he would never give another contrary to his own convictions. He found the Government without any fixed opinion of their own, but borrowing from or snatching, one after the other, the principles of their late opponents; and for such a Government he should decidedly refuse to stultify his former opinions and reverse his former votes. The alternative left to those who had heretofore placed confidence in the Government was either to desert them or to act in a manner derogatory to the character of gentlemen and men of honour. He, for one, preferred to desert the vacillating Minister rather than to act a part unbecoming a Peer and a gentleman.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave the bill his uncompromising opposition. He warned their Lordships against blindly following the changes of the Minister, as they had done on the Catholic question. He knew several noble Lords who supported the Government of '29 in opposition to their own principles, their own feelings, their own convictions. Let them pause before they did so on the present occasion: let them rest assured that from the moment they forfeited their independence their Lordships' House ceased virtually to exist.

The Earl of CLARENDON made a forcible appeal in favour of the bill. He said he could never consider that this was a party question. It was one that appeared to him to rest more upon experience and fact than the considerations of party; for, of all questions, this was one with respect to which opinion had undergone more modifications than any other during the last thirty years, as knowledge and science advanced, and the number and wants of the people increased. There was scarcely any one whose opinions had not, during that time, undergone some change with respect to it. All the opposition had been raised against the Minister more than against the measure; but, all the invectives poured upon Sir R. Peel proved that he was influenced by higher views than those of party, and that, if he forfeited the good-will and support of his political friends, he did it for that which was of higher importance—his country's good. (Hear, hear.) The noble Earl then vindicated the principle of Free Trade, and said there was not an instance in which they had withdrawn the protective system, in which they had produced a disadvantage to the producer or the consumer. The noble Earl entered into some statistics to prove that a relaxation of duties increased our exports.

The Earl of CARNARVON opposed the bill, which he contended would produce extraordinary fluctuations of price, at times extravagantly high when most wanted, and ruinously low at other periods. The Government were pledged, in language in and out of office, and by their banner at the hustings in opposition to the cry of "cheap bread," to the principle of Protection. The noble Earl enforced the necessity of maintaining the character and consistency of public men, and emphatically reminded their Lordships that, in voting for the amendment, they would not be voting irrevocably against the measure, but merely voting for a little breathing time, in order to ascertain the opinion of the country upon the panic-stricken changes of the Minister. Unblemished honour should be the distinguishing characteristic of the Peers of England; and if their Lordships allowed their love of country to be swallowed up in complacency towards the Government, then the reputation of the House of Peers would have passed away.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, with sorrow and deep pain, was compelled to sever from those political leaders whom he had heretofore followed with confidence. Instead of voting for this measure from conviction and a sense of its advantage to the country, their Lordships were called upon to support it either on the ground of unbounded confidence in the Minister, or because it was demanded by the general voice of the people. On neither of these grounds could he vote for it, and they who should vote against their consciences might be "converted," but they could not be "convinced." The majority of the House of Commons, by which this bill was carried there, might have been a clear majority, but it was not a clear one; and, until a majority of the House of Commons, both clear and clean, should express their decided opinion in its favour, he should give it his unequalled opposition.

The Earl of HADDINGTON vindicated his change of opinion with respect to the repeal of the Corn-Laws, a change in which personal interest could have no share, for the greater portion of his rentals were governed by the price of corn. He repudiated the idea that the Government was called upon to appeal to the people before adopting the principles of Free Trade in corn. A great emergency had arisen, and the Ministry had no other course open than that which they had adopted. They had been taunted with not having appealed to the country, but he firmly believed were this bill to be thrown out, and were a general election to take place, the result would be the return of an overwhelming majority in favour of the principles of Free Trade. The noble Earl then passed a high eulogium on the integrity and sagacity of Sir R. Peel, and expressed his belief that by the success of the measure before the House the right hon. Baronet would prove himself to be a real benefactor to his country. For his own part he would say that he never gave a vote in his life with less hesitation or with greater satisfaction than that which he should give in favour of the bill upon the table.

The Earl of HARDWICK regretted to be obliged to oppose those whom he had long followed and supported, although, in his severance from them, he had no intention of imputing to them anything inconsistent with the conduct of worthy and honourable men.

Some conversation then took place relative to the further progress of the debate, and, ultimately, it was adjourned till Thursday, and the House rose at a quarter past two.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The sitting to-day was brief, and nothing of importance occurred. Mr. EWART attempted to introduce his motion respecting Van Diemen's Land and the convict system, when the House was counted out.

The House had previously adjourned from its rising to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE DIVISION ON THE CORN BILL.

The adjourned debate was commenced by Earl GREY, who presented two petitions in favour of the bill, and then proceeded to address the House. He said he had listened with great delight to the remarks made the other night by his noble friend the late Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Stanley), but he could not help saying that he considered his noble friend's reasoning unsound, and his conclusions erroneous. Some parts of that speech had already been answered, but there were some other points which called for a few remarks. During the whole course of the debate, those noble lords who opposed the bill, had avoided explicitly avowing and defending the main object of the existing corn laws, and the other laws on the same subject which had preceded it. The object of the corn law was to secure a remunerating price of corn, or in other words, to raise the price of the food of the people by artificially restricting the supply. The principal ground put forward in favour of the corn law was this, that its object was to secure a certain supply and render this country independent of foreign nations for a supply of food. Now be considered that nothing but a colourable argument.

The noble Earl proceeded at considerable length to argue in favour of the bill. The House was then addressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Beaumont, Lord Dalhousie, and the Duke of Beaufort. The Duke of Wellington closed the debate, and the House divided. The numbers were—

THE DIVISION.

FOR THE SECOND READING—

PRESENT	...	...	...	138
PROXIES	...	...	...	73
TOTAL	...	...	...	211

FOR THE AMENDMENT—

PRESENT	...	...	...	126
PROXIES	...	...	...	38
TOTAL	...	...	...	164

MAJORITY FOR THE SECOND READING—47

The House adjourned till Thursday next, the 4th of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord LINCOLN introduced a bill for the amendment of the Irish Grand Jury Act, and said he should move the second reading of the bill on the 5th of June.

ANDOVER UNION.—Lord COURTENAY moved that the committee on the Andover Union have power to report the minutes of evidence taken before them from time to time.

This motion elicited a discussion, but on a division, it was rejected by 81 to 16.

Some unimportant orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. W. D."—The notation you suggest is a very good one, and has long been adopted by the Continental Chess writers. We doubt, however, whether it will ever become popular here.

"J. W."—The makers of the Economic Chess Board are Messrs. De la Rue and Co., the well-known card makers.

"R. F. R."—Durham.—"Tomlinson's Amusements in Chess" is a cheap and very useful little manual.

"G. H."—We believe the work you name is a reprint of Problems already published.

"D. C."—Huntley.—Many thanks.

"J. W. G."—The price, we believe, is 4s. 6d.

"John Peerybingle."—You may have a Queen for every Pawn you advance to the adverse Royal line, and have the Queens so obtained on the board at the same time with your original Queen. See the Laws of Chess, in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"M. P." requests us to state that he has obtained a competitor to play a match by correspondence.

"An Old Stager."—The present gives promise of being one of the most brilliant Chess seasons in London which we ever remember. At this moment, there are no less than four distinguished foreign players—Messrs. St. Amant from Paris, Horvitz from Hamburg, Harwitz from Breslau, and Schulten from the United States—all in full play at our metropolitan clubs.

"T. S. R."—Guernsey.—You remark, "Suppose I move my King two squares," &c. We suppose in the cases where you use the words "King" and "Queen," you had intended to say, "King's Pawn," and "Queen's Pawn." If so, your question is

easily answered:—When you play K P two, and your adversary Q P two, you may, of course, on the next move, play K P one, irrespective of his Queen's Pawn, as he, were it his move, might play on his Queen's Pawn again.

"F. H."—Framlingham.—Do not permit a position of only three moves to baffle you. Try it again, but be especially mindful that the men are correctly placed. The other position we have not got at hand.

"A German."—In the situation sent, we believe the game should be drawn.

"A. D. P."—"J. G."—"R. W. B."—"The Chess Player's Chronicle" for June, we are told, will contain an unrivalled collection of first-rate Games and Problems.

"H."—Hamburg.—Your valued communication was replied to almost by return of post. We anxiously await the promised intelligence.

"D."—Dublin.—We are not acquainted with the game.

Solutions by "Mihl," "H. C. M.," "G. H.," "A. C.," "B. C.," "Blackheath," "Ludmagister," "G. A. N.," "H. S.," "J. G.," "Dublin," "Marazion," "C. O.," "F. B. M.," "Automaton," "Sigma," "A German," "J. T. C.," "W. P.," "Amateur," and "Phillip," are correct.

** We are compelled to defer our replies to many Correspondents until next week.

Amateurs desirous of possessing the whole of the instructive and entertaining Games played between Messrs. Stanley and Rousseau, are informed that the pamphlet containing them can now be had, price 2s. only, of Mr. Hurst, Office of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," 27, King William-street, Strand.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 122.

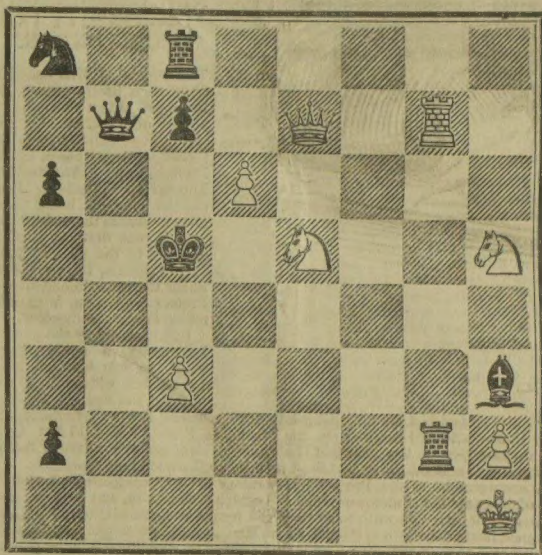
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt from Kt 3rd to B 5th (ch)	K to Kt 5th	4. Kt to K B 4th (ch)	K takes P
2. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to B 5th (best)	5. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	K to B 4th
3. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th	6. P takes P	Anything
		7. K's Kt P—mates	

PROBLEM, No. 123.

By M. BREDE.

White playing first mates in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The subjoined amusing *partie* was played this week by Mr. Schulten, of the New York Chess Club, against a leading amateur of our Metropolitan Chess circle.

BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. —)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	19. B to Q R 3rd	B takes B
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	20. Kt takes B	Q R to K Kt 3rd (c)
3. B P one	Q P two	21. K to R 2nd	Kt to K Kt 6th
4. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to K Kt 5th	22. K R to K sq	Kt to K B 4th
5. Q to Q R 4th	P takes K P	23. Kt to Q B 4th	R to K Kt 6th
6. K Kt takes K P	Q B to Q 2nd	24. K R to K 4th	Kt to K R 5th (d)
7. Kt takes Q Kt	P takes Kt	25. Kt to K 5th	Q to her B sq
8. B takes P	Q R to Kt sq (a)	26. Q R to K Kt sq	K R P two (e)
9. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	27. Q to K 2nd	K R P two
10. Q takes K P (ch)	K B to K 2nd	28. Q to her B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
11. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	29. Q to her B 6th (f)	R to Q sq
12. Q to K B 3rd	Castles	30. Kt to K Kt 4th (g)	R to Q 3rd
13. Q P two	Kt to K Kt 5th	31. R to K 7th (ch)	K to B sq
14. Q to K Kt 3rd	K B P two	32. Q to K 4th	P takes Kt
15. K R P one	Kt to K B 3rd	33. Q to K R 7th (h)	R takes K Kt P (ch) (i)
16. K B P one (ch)	K B P one	34. R takes R	P one (ch)
17. Q to K B 2nd	Q R to Q Kt 3rd	35. K to R sq. (k)	
18. Q Kt P one	Kt to K R 4th		

And white mated in two moves

(a) A needless precaution, as Black could not take the Rook without losing his Queen. He should rather have played K Kt to B 3d, to preserve his K's P.

(b) To prevent the Kt being played to K 5th.

(c) Threatening to take the K R P with his Queen. This part of the game is extremely well played by Mr. Schulten.

(d) With the view to take K B's P with the Kt, and if Pawn took Kt, to mate with his Q at K R's 6th. He also, threatens to win the Queen by taking K R's P, with R checking.

(e) This was necessary, because Black threatened to take the K B P with his Rook, and thus leave the adverse Rook unprotected.

(f) Intending to change Queens.

(g) Allowing the only move to save the game.

(h) Promising mate at either K Kt's 7th or K B's 7th.

(i) This move ought to have lost White the game, which he might have drawn by force ingeniously enough, thus—

34. P takes R	33. R takes K R P (ch)
35. R takes P (the only move)	34. P to K R's 6th (ch)
36. K to Kt's sq (because if K takes P, White checks with Kt at K B 4th, and wins easily)	35. P takes R (ch)
	36. Kt takes B P (ch)

37. K to Kt's 3d (If to B sq, White check with his Q at Q R's 3d, and wins)

(k) K to Kt's sq would have won the game.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following is one of the concluding games of a match lately contested between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten, the best players of the New York Chess Club. The match in question consisted in all of twenty-two games, of which

Mr. Schulten won	...	...	...	11
Mr. Stanley	...	...	...	7
Drawn	...	...	...	4-22

WHITE (Stanley)	BLACK (Schulten)	WHITE (Stanley)	BLACK (Schulten)
1. K P two	K P two	16. K Kt to K Kt 4th	B takes Q Kt P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	17. Q R to Kt sq	K B to Q 6th
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	K B to Q 3rd	18. K R P one (b)	Q P two
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	19. K B P one	K R P two
5. Q P one	Q R P one	20. K Kt to K B 2nd	K Kt P one
6. B to R 4th	Q Kt P two	21. Q to her B sq (c)	P takes Kt
7. B to Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q R 4th	22. Q takes P	K B P takes P
8. Castles	Kt takes B	23. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	B to R 2nd
9. R P takes Kt	Q B to Kt 2nd	24. K B P takes P	B to Q 5th
10. Q Kt to K 2nd	Castles	25. P takes P	Q to K B 2nd
11. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	K B P two	26. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt (ch)
12. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B P one (a)	27. K to R sq	Q R to K sq
13. Q Kt to K B 5th	Q to K sq	28. R takes R	Q takes R
14. B takes Kt	B takes B		
15. K Kt takes P	K B to K B 3rd		

And White resigns.

(a) White has incautiously allowed the advance of this Pawn, with the idea of destroying its effect by the capture of Q P.

(b) The dangerous position of both Knights is very apparent: the object of this move is to secure a retreat for one of them.

(c) The loss of White's Q Kt is now inevitable; and, as no equivalent can be obtained, his game is quite hopeless.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 7.—By Cozio.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at Q R sq	K at his R sq	K at Q R sq
R at Q R sq	R at K Kt sq	Q at K Kt 2nd	Q at K B sq
B at K 3rd	R at Q Kt sq	B at K B 5th	B at Q 3rd
P at Q 4th	B at K B 7th	Kt at Q 5th	B at Q Kt 2nd
Kt at K R 2nd	Kt at K R 6th	Kt at Q Kt 4th	Kt at Q B sq
K B 4th, and Q Kt 4th	P at K R 2nd	P at K R 2nd	P at Q B 2nd, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 2nd

White plays, and mates in three moves.

By GIANUTIO.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 6th	K at Q B 2nd	B at K B 8th	R at Q R 8th
Q at K Kt 5th	Q at Q R 5th		Kt at K B 6th
B at K Kt 2nd	R at Q R 7th		

White mates in four moves.

POLICE.

COMMITTAL OF THE SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER AND THIEF.

On Monday, Henry Norman, the self-accused convict, who stands charged with having stolen £52 from Mr. William Hoof, builder, &c., of Kensington, was re-examined at HAMMERSMITH Police-Office.

The former depositions in the case of the robbery of Mr. Hoof having been entered into, the following letter from the prisoner, confessing the crime, was read in Court:—

Sir—I have to inform you that I am not what I represented myself to you when I came to your office, and give you a slight history of myself, that you may understand that it was quite impossible that I could remain a clerk in your service. At seventeen years of age I entered the Queen's service in the "Customs" of Jamaica, and continued robbing them of many thousands of pounds, before I was twenty-one years of age. I afterwards went to the United States of America, where I committed numerous crimes, not even hesitating at "murder," and finished off by robbing a pawnbroker's shop of about a thousand pounds worth of money and property. Since my return to this country, I have committed so many robberies in different places, and so many people know my name, that you must have discovered it. Circumstances over which human beings can have no control have made me what I am. The principal is my having had the misfortune to have the most degraded, drunken monster for a father that ever a poor devil had. What I might have been, had not the Almighty made me the son of a despicable wretch, I dare not think of. I should think of myself as a monster, in his account of his Gallies wars, says he took 1800 cities by assault, and slew a million of men. I have committed more than 1800 distinct robberies, and have been concerned in five murders, besides many other atrocities, which, on a small scale, entitles me to consider myself as great as Caesar. Fortune sent him into the world—nobody born in fortunate times to make his fortune. The same jade sent me into the world, the son of a low pawnbroker, and that sounder took care that I should not have a chance of being anything higher in the social scale. Mr. —'s address is No. 47, —, Soho-square, at Mr. —, picture-frame-maker. If you are lucky enough to catch him sober, he will inform you of the truth of what I tell you, or you can ascertain it by calling at the Custom-house, Thames-street. Ask to see the Secretary. The greatest gamester, felon, villain, murderer, swindler, and scoundrel in the world, bids you farewell or ever.

The letter bore the postmark of "Judd-street, New-road."

Mr. Clive asked Inspector Havill if he intended to enter into evidence as to any other case?

The Inspector said he did not at present. Inspector Rogers, of the L division, who had had the prisoner in custody subsequent to his return from Jamaica, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from his lodgings in the Haymarket, was in attendance, if he was required.

Mr. Clive then asked the prisoner if he wished to say anything in answer to the charge?

The prisoner very coolly replied: No, I shall say nothing at present.

Mr. Clive told him he was then fully committed to Newgate for trial.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is stated from Brussels that there are good grounds for believing that the commercial treaty between Belgium and Holland had been already signed at the Hague, and, consequently, that the important commercial disputes, which during some months' past had disturbed the relations of the two countries, had been amicably settled. The Belgian papers announce the death of Viscount Biolley, the extensive manufacturer of Verriers.

Letters from Iceland of the beginning of April, state that the eruption of Mount Hecla had ceased for about a fortnight. The fishery was so productive, that it had been necessary to send ships to England for salt.

A letter from Weimar (Germany) states that the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is restoring and embellishing the famous chateau of the Wartburg, situated in Thuringia, and to which so many interesting reminiscences are attached of the private life of the great Luther. In the searches which have been made to repair the foundations of this ancient edifice, the labourers have discovered a row of 18 columns in the Byzantine style, and a great number of other objects whose origin ascends to the middle ages.

By the last accounts from New Zealand we learn that the troops in the north were encamped about eight miles from the pah of Kawiti, Heki's principal ally, and had cut a road towards the pah for about five miles. The force consisted of 500 of the 50th Regiment, 100 of the 99th Regiment, 80 Marine 60 Artillery, 50 volunteers, and 220 sailors, who were armed and stationed as pikemen. They were supplied with two 32-pounders, one long 18-pounder, two 12-pound howitzers, two brass 6-pounders, seven mortars, besides ten 32-pounders that were expected in the *Elphinstone* which arrived at the Bay of Islands the day before the last accounts left, having the governor on board.

The Bordeaux papers mention the death of Lafont, the great actor, who was by some thought to rival Talma himself. He had been for some years residing in that city.

We learn from Rome that the Pontifical Government has just entered into a contract for lighting that city by gas.

The house No. 9, on the Quai de Napoléon, Paris, which, according to tradition, was the residence of Abelard and Heloise, is now being pulled down, and swept away from among the ancient monuments of that city.

In consequence of the recent treaty with China, which secures protection to Christian missionaries, several French priests are about to embark for different parts of that empire.

A Madrid journal gives an account of a horrible discovery in that city. Some persons having been struck with a dreadful smell from a well, notice was given to the authorities, who had it examined. There was found floating on the surface of the water a box, containing the body of a female cut into pieces. Nothing had transpired at the date of the last accounts to give a trace to the author of this crime, or to lead to the recognition of the victim.

The *Universal German Gazette* states that since the Pope addressed an apostolical letter to the Sovereigns of Christendom, inviting them to abolish or soften the rigours of the Slave-trade, some nuns had gone to Cairo to procure the freedom, by purchase, of Ethiopian women. Forty of these women redeemed from slavery had recently arrived at Rome. They are to proceed to Chambery, in Savoy, where they will receive a Christian education.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that a great number of vessels, laden with wheat and rye, had caught fire, and that, in consequence, a large quantity was destroyed. This misfortune took place at Shiloka, a village on the Oka, near Moshansk. The quantity destroyed is said to amount to 200,000 chetwerts.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

T. B. MACAULAY, M.P.

THERE is no little difficulty in classing such men as Mr. Macaulay; at the present moment, we cannot say whether we should consider him poet, historian, politician, orator, or lawyer; perhaps he is less of the first and last than of either of the three others, though when we remember his spirit stirring "Battle of Ivry," "the Armada," and many a strain in the "Lays of Ancient Rome," we cannot deny his claim to the laurel: no laureate since Dryden has had a better title to it. We are scrupulous, too, about estimating his legal acquirements, remembering that he was a prominent member of the Supreme Council of India. Had he practised at the English bar, what rank in the profession can be affirmed to have been out of his reach? But leaving these two points out of sight, there still remain the historian, the statesman, and the orator! What an affluence of talent and concentration of rarely bestowed powers in one individual!

He has the acquirements of the bookish scholar, with all the readiness in applying them in public life of a man of business. He is several men in one: he does not attempt universality, like Lord Brougham; but we do not believe that the voluble Peer excels on any one topic so decidedly as Mr. Macaulay has done in all he has yet attempted. Take up any one of Macaulay's "Essays," and read it; then turn to a volume of Brougham's: compare them, and the style of the Peer is clumsy, careless, and ungraceful, while, as to matter, three-fourths of it belongs to other men, taken, errors and all, as it came easiest to hand. As an orator, we prefer Macaulay, because he speaks only when he has something to say. Brougham is "like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling"—pouring out endless circular sentences, stuffed with three fold repetition of phrase and epithet.

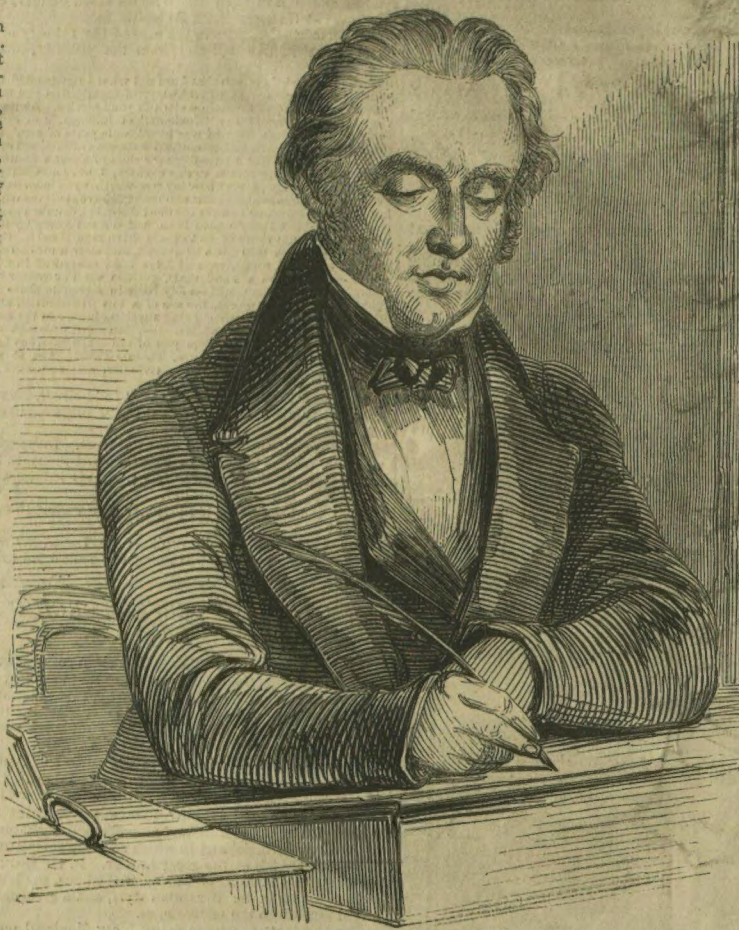
Macaulay's speeches are like himself, massive, compact, put together with more strength than elegance. He does not merely strike an opponent; he smites and crushes; he tears and tramples through a mass of flimsy sophistries like an elephant amid tropical underwood, seemingly unconscious of the effect of his bulk and tread. Reading has made him "a full man;" most truly may it be said of him that—

He hath strange places crammed with observation,

And he imparts it freely, at most unexpected times, and on the most unlikely questions. He will drag you out an old act of the Edwards, to illustrate some modern doctrine, or adduce an anecdote of the Court of the Grand Monarque. No period of history escapes him if he wants a fact or an illustration. We believe he never speaks without making the House acquainted with some queer out-of-the-way piece of knowledge it never would hear of from any one else.

In the last debate on the Factory Bill, he quoted the laws of the Puritans abolishing the festivals of the English Church, and the decrees of the French Republicans (who were not Puritans), establishing the Feasts of Reason, of Genius, and of Good Works, as compensations for the exploded Sabbaths of the Christianity they renounced. He seldom speaks, not because he always requires preparation, for we have heard him reply with great effect; but because he prefers to treat questions in which some principle of importance is involved. The little discussions, he leaves to smaller men, of whom there are enough and more than enough. But, when he does address the House, no one produces such an impression, with the exception, perhaps, of Shiel.

Macaulay's denunciation is always most powerful; the conclusion of one of his speeches last session, on the Scotch University Tests, in which he exposed the vacillation of the Government on that subject, was absolutely terrific. Upon



MR. MACAULAY, M.P.

almost every question his opinions are decided, and what he thinks he declares in the most direct and unmistakable language. Always attached to the Whig party, he never compromised an opinion for party purposes: on many points he was in advance of them, and now they have gradually approached him. He is one of the "great names" of the Liberal side of the House.

The right hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay is the son of Zachary Macaulay, Esq.; he was born in 1800, was educated at Cambridge, and adopted the law as a profession; but politics and literature have withdrawn him from it. He was returned for Calne in 1830, and, under the Whig Ministry, has filled the offices of Secretary at War and Secretary of the Board of Control. If a Liberal Government is among the possibilities of the future he will hold a prominent position in it. He represents the City of Edinburgh.

NEW LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE Council of this excellent foundation having wisely determined upon forming a School of Practical Chemistry, a new building was designed for its purposes, by the Professor of Architecture, Thomas L. Donaldson, Esq.; and its erection being completed towards the end of last year, it was first occupied in January of the present year, by 15 students, the class being under the superintendence of Professor Graham, with Professor Fownes as director.

Our view shows the general Laboratory, a noble apartment, 52 feet 6 inches long, by 20 feet wide, and 23 feet high, to the apex of the roof.

At the extreme end is a door, opening into the Professors' Private Room, 15 feet by 11 feet. Connected with the principal Laboratory, also, are the Furnace Room, Washing and Coat Room, Store and Steward's Room, Instruments' Room, &c.

The arrangement of the Principal Laboratory is very complete. A double range of desks for the students occupies the centre of the room, and there is, also, a range against each side wall, so as to afford ample accommodation for 24 students, each having a width of 6 feet: on an emergency, two might work at each division; and thus, if requisite, double the number of students might be accommodated. Each desk has beneath it drawers, sink, inclosed closet for experiments with noxious gases, and an air-shaft carries off the vapour direct to the furnaces, which are supplied by it with the air requisite for the combustion of the fuel. Gas and water are laid on to each desk, which, likewise, supplied with the requisite bottles, apparatus, and shelves. At the further end are the Sand Bath and Boiler, with glazed iron frames; admirably fitted by the Messrs. Coates and Son, of Gray's Inn-lane, who have had much experience in work of this kind, for King's College, the Pharmaceutical Society, and other Laboratories.

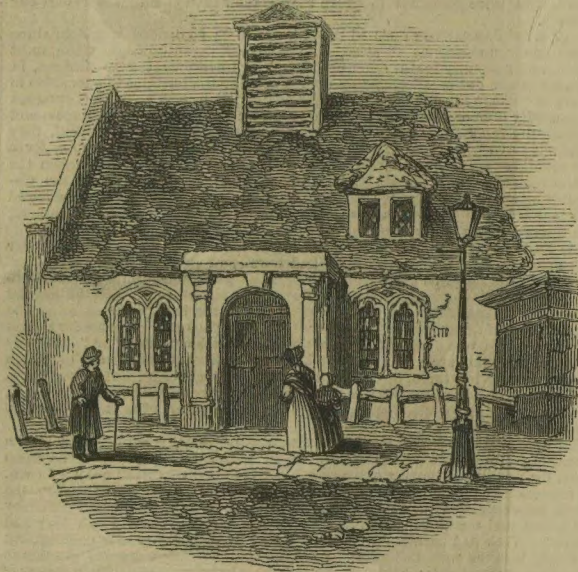
The roof of the University College Laboratory is upheld by principals of cast iron, of graceful form and decorative character, and the light is thrown directly down upon the desks by a double range of skylights. The ceiling is boarded, and stained in imitation of oak; and the whole of the floor throughout, except immediately in front of the furnaces and stoves, is of wood. The Professor's Laboratory has, also, its sand-bath, sink, and other conveniences. The Furnace Room is fitted with furnaces calculated for melting metals: the flues of these, as well of all the other fire-places, are constructed with Moon's patent bricks, which produce so ready a draft as to carry off the vapour at once with great energy, although neither of the flues rise to any

considerable height. The ventilation of the Laboratories and adjoining rooms is maintained and regulated by means of sashes in the upper part of the walls, and large circular windows and skylights, all of which can be opened at any part, so as to carry off the vapours, or produce a modified temperature.

Throughout the construction, the utmost care has been taken to bring into operation all the recent improvements of our own schools, as well as that of Professor Libig, at Giessen. In fact, Professor Fownes, who is acquainted with the German arrangements no less than with those of this country, has suggested to the architect, Professor Donaldson, all the appliances and modifications, which render this Establishment the most perfect of its class in the kingdom.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, KINGSLAND.

This old Chapel has, within the last week, excited considerable attention at the Society of Antiquaries, at whose meeting, on the 21st instant, its threatened destruction was mentioned by Mr. Windus. The Chapel is remarkable for being the smallest place of worship in the neighbourhood of London; or even, it is believed, in the entire county of Middlesex. Its interior accommodation was so small that fifty persons would fill it; but it latterly had a considerably lesser number of occupants. It stood close to the Kingsland toll-gate, and was an exceedingly picturesque object. Its walls were formed of flint and rubble, the window-frames of stone in the latest perpendicular style, with a porch considerably more modern, a deep tiled roof, and wooden bell-turret. Lysons, in his "Engravings of London," thus gives its history:—"At Kingsland stood an ancient hospital, or house of lepers, called 'Le Lokes,' to the Master and Governors of which, in the year 1437, John Pope, citizen of London, left a rent-charge of 6s. 8d., issuing out of certain houses in London. This hospital has long been an appendage to St. Bartholomew's, in London; but how or when it became annexed to it does not appear upon record. It was used as a kind of outer ward till the year 1761, when all patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned



KINGSLAND CHAPEL.

that the Chapel might continue, and that service might be performed there, it was repaired, and is still used as such, the chaplain being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's. The building is very small, and of Gothic architecture." The Chapel was called St. Bartholomew's, and that was the name painted over the eastern window. It was a small living of £50 per annum, and under the control of the hospital above-named. As one of the few picturesque remnants of old times, which the march of bricks and mortar had spared to us, it was peculiarly interesting; although this simple way-side Chapel looked sadly out of place among the rows of new houses, squares, and streets which took the ground of the orchards and fields once in its immediate vicinity; till, having really ceased to be useful in so large a neighbourhood, the hand of modern improvement has been fatally raised against it. A record of the appearance of so quaint a relic is, however, well worth preservation, and will, no doubt, be acceptable to our readers.



THE NEW LABORATORY, AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.



"KING ALFRED IN THE SWINEHERD'S COTTAGE."—PAINTED BY H. WARREN.

A GOSSIP ABOUT THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETIES.

(Concluded from page 320.)

THE NEW SOCIETY.

Another drawing of considerable pretension, is the "Wat Tyler and Sir W.

Walworth," of Weigall; an engraving of which we present in this number of our Journal. It is of the Corbould school, though with less of effeminate regularity in the faces, and inferior in manipulation. The figure of the young King is easy and spirited. We must also notice Mr. Warren's "Alfred in the Swineherd's Hut," of which we furnish an Engraving. There is much expression in the attitude and head of

the scolding crone, and of dignity in the Royal Saxon, who is calmly letting her volley of angry words fly over him.

We have now concluded our notice of this very pleasing and creditable Exhibition, in which we feel that a decided improvement may be said to be observable, though it does not yet attain to the level excellence of the Old Society.



"RICHARD II.—APPEAL TO THE MOB AFTER THE DEATH OF WAT TYLER."—PAINTED BY C. H. WEIGALL.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the next Number of this Journal, to be published on Saturday, June 6th, will be presented to our Subscribers, Gratis,

A SPLENDID PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN;

Being the first of a Series of Magnificent Presents to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

With this Large Print will, also, be given,

A BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF DUBLIN;

With an Outline Reference Key to the Print; and a very interesting Descriptive Sketch of the Present Aspect of the City, its splendid Public Buildings, and principal Objects of Attraction: extending to Eight Large Pages, or Twenty-four Columns.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 31.—Pentecost, or Whit Sunday.
MONDAY, June 1.—Whit Monday—Oxford Trinity Term begins.
TUESDAY, 2.—The Lord Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—William Harvey died, 1657.
THURSDAY, 4.—Saturn rises at 0h. 20m. a.m. in S.E.
FRIDAY, 5.—Boniface.
SATURDAY, 6.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 6.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48	h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48	h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48	h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48	h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48	h. m. a. 6 26 6 50 7 12 7 39 8 8 8 42 9 13 9 46 10 16 10 46 11 16 11 48

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "An Englishman's" Subscription from New York has been received.
 "A Subscriber in Ireland."—The initials R. S. V. P. indicate Repondez s'il vous plait. Reply if you please.
 "H. Y."—We are not in possession of the information requested.
 "Quin."—The long promised work on Cookery, by M. Soyer, the chef de cuisine of the Reform Club, will be published in a few days.
 "T. G."—Oxford, is thanked; but we have a sketch of the building in question.
 "W. R. S."—The address may probably be obtained at Messrs. Fisher and Co., Publishers, St. Martin-le-Grand.
 "D. H., an Old Subscriber."—Lady Sale was in India at the time of the death of her lamented husband.
 "P. W."—Liverpool.—The Journal of the Statistical Society, or the Reports of the British Association, will afford the Returns as to Suicide.
 "E. J. H."—Bromley, is thanked for the hint: a copy of the Programme will add to the obligation.
 "P. G."—Wrexham.—Mrs. Mary Somerville is a Fellow of the Royal Society, but is not of the Society of Friends.
 "A. D. G."—may hear of Works on Numismatics at Mr. Hearne's, Bookseller, Strand. We are not in possession of the surname, nor is it given in the published Memoirs of the Royal Personage.
 "X. X. X."—The best method of replating is by electric agency. Inquire of Messrs. Elkington and Co., the patentees, Regent-street.
 "An Old Westminster's" favourite School has been often engraved; besides, we aim at illustrating news.
 "J. L."—is thanked, but the Sketch is too slight to insure accuracy.
 "A Frequenter of the Theatres" had better attend to the performances, and leave criticism to other heads.
 "W. B. F. O."—Nottingham, is recommended to consult a Solicitor.
 "The Weathercock on the Church Steeple" is facetious, as well as critical; but his remarks are, in the main, just.
 "E. L."—Lord Granville Somerset is brother to the present Duke of Beaufort.
 "Ayah."—Lord Lyndhurst is a member of the Church of England.
 "Juvenis Tempus."—We will inquire as to the expenses of Jesus College.
 "Nicholas."—Either of the parties marrying again, under the circumstances stated by our Correspondent, would be liable to be tried for bigamy.
 "L."—The Earl of Zeland.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—Tunbridge.—On Wednesday, the 10th of June.
 "Louise" will excuse our reference to any School History of France: we are too pressed for room to insert the replies.
 "Trin. Coll. Dub."—Mr. Thomas, of Finch-lane, Cornhill, supplies French newspapers. "Marston" is by the Rev. Dr. Croly.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Limerick, is thanked for the hint.
 "A. M. D."—Dublin.—We do not know in whose possession is the picture named.
 "M. Berti" shall be replied to by post, if he will forward his address.
 "Iota."—Huddersfield, should state the poor man's case at the War Office.
 "X. Y. Z."—Application for permission to view the Pavilion at Brighton should be made to the Lord Chamberlain.
 "An Old and Present Subscriber."—Inverness. We cannot, with propriety, reply to our Correspondent's questions.
 "W. B."—Leamington Spa.—"W. B." is in error.
 "A Subscriber."—Swansea.—To answer our Correspondent's question would subject the reply to advertisement duty.
 "E. Beyerhaus."—Newspapers, to go post-free abroad, must be forwarded within seven days after the date of publication.
 "M. H. B."—Miss Birch lives at 16, Baker-street, Portman-square. She did sing in Edinburgh about the time mentioned. We do not know her Christian name, nor whether she is a native of London. Miss Eliza Birch is her sister, and both give lessons in singing.
 "G. B. C. E."—"Concertina" is an adopted English word, and is not pronounced "Conchertina."
 "L. N. L."—Rombert's book is the best, but we do not know whether there is an English edition. Inquire at Cocks and Co., or Wessel and Co.
 "Lantoni."—We have never measured Sivori's height, and, as he is a Genoese, we should not dare to ask him. Although about half the height of his master, Paganini, Sivori is very little short of his teacher.
 "Enterpe."—We do not know the Song, but a Publisher might be acquainted with it.
 "A Constant Reader."—Apply for "Hamilton's Catechisms," or to Whittaker and Co.
 "A Lover of Ancient Art," who has been so highly gratified with the paper on the Parthenon, in No. 194 of our Journal, will find the completest account of that wonderful work in Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens"; or, Mr. Lucas's volume, (published at Salisbury), may be consulted with advantage. The Comte de la Borde, and M. Quatremere de Quincy, have, also, published works on the Parthenon. The magnificent "Musée Français," 4 vols., folio, contains superb engravings of the finest ancient sculptures.
 "W. T."—South Molton.—The first of our Large Views of Cities will be presented next week.
 "T. O."—Hastings.—The Lines in question have not been set to music.
 "M. D."—Edinburgh.—The Union Club-house is situated on, and entered from, the west side of Trafalgar-square.
 "Grip."—Exon.—There are a few trees within the railings of St. Paul's Churchyard, but none outside.
 "M. H."—Liverpool, may appoint whom she pleases as guardian of the property.
 "X. Y. Z."—Unmarried women are called Spinners from women in England being formerly prohibited, by custom, from marrying until they had spun a regular set of bed furniture; and, though the custom has passed away, the term continues to this day in all legal proceedings.
 "Charles Coryat" may obtain Tickets to view the State Apartments at Windsor Castle, by application to Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.
 "A Subscriber."—"Hints on Etiquette," revised by a Lady of Rank. (Longman and Co.)
 "A Constant Subscriber."—New Bond-street, is recommended to apply to a Police Magistrate: she is certainly entitled to the return of the property.
 "Amicus."—See an admirable little work entitled "Moral Strength," published by Hatchard.
 "Another who did not get £1000" is facetious about his loss. We have received several letters on the affair, written "in good set terms."

THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—In consequence of the new arrangements in Saddling, Starting, &c., at Epsom, on Wednesday, Mr. J. F. HERRING, Sen., the Artist whom we had commissioned to sketch the Winner, was unable to get to see him. The Horse, directly after the Race, was sent back to Danebury, which quite precluded our Artist making such a Drawing as he should like to see bear his name. Next week, however, he trusts to make up for a disappointment over which he had no control.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—French Domestic Cookery, in 1200 Receipts: with Engravings.—Knight's Weekly Volume, C. and Cl.—Village Tales from the Black Forest, translated from the German of Auerbach, by Meta Taylor.—History of the Punjab, and Sect and Nation of the Sikhs, 2 vols.—North British Review, No. IX.—Road Reform, by William Pagan, Writer.—History and Description of the Great Western Railway, with Lithographs, by John C. Bourne, large folio.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1846.

THE Epsom week always abates the labour and the interest of politics. The "Derby Day," if not quite a "national holiday," in the idea of the term entertained by Lord John Manners, is a very general jubilee in London, which is quite as populous as many nations can boast of being. On that day, as everybody takes to the road, of course the business that everybody is about must be suspended. This year, both branches of the Legislature have afforded

their members an opportunity of seeing what and who was "done" upon the Downs. The Peers, with a very lordly aversion to excessive labour, never sit on Wednesdays; and the Commons, having just got through the great debate of the session, think it as well to relax a little, and they made a blank day on Wednesday also, besides "counting out" early on Tuesday. Everything of political importance is confined to the debates of Monday and Thursday in the Upper House.

It appears, by the latest intelligence from the seat of the disturbances in Galicia, that Szela, the captain of the bands of peasantry which have ravaged the whole country, and not only declared, but carried on, "War to the Chateau," has been arrested by the authorities he for a long time superseded and set at defiance. The barbarities perpetrated by the half-emancipated serfs, who, by the policy of the Austrian Government, were taught to regard their landlords as their tyrants—they, indeed, being forced to be unpopular, by the Executive compelling them to carry out all the system of taxation and recruiting to which the peasants were exposed—have been frightful. And there is too much reason to believe that they were, at first, winked at by the Imperial officials. The nobles (a term that has very little of what we express by it) were the favourites of the revolt for nationality. The peasants, who have been divided in interest from their Lords by the cunning rather than wise policy of Austria, not only took little share in the insurrection, but rose against the nobles in defence of the "Kaiser;" they burnt, plundered, and massacred, in the name of their Royal master; making no distinction of rank, age, or sex; and served for awhile as the irregular troops of the empire. But it is one thing to rouse the blind and savage spirit of a servile class, and another to calm it again when the purpose has been served.

When the proprietors were murdered or expelled, the peasants, armed, and flushed with successful violence, refused to return to their peaceful labours. After wielding the pike and torch, and enjoying free quarters in the mansions of their masters, the spade and plough could not but be distasteful. So they kept banded together, skirmishing with the Austrian troops, retreating to strongholds when pursued, defying the authorities, and continuing for their own profit and pleasure the work they began in aid of the Government. They sent a Deputation to Vienna formally demanding from the Emperor the abolition of various relics of the old system of bondage—forced labour, liability to the conscription, and relief from other grievances. But the Government was not prepared for anything of the kind; they had full and free permission to cut the throats of their masters, but asking for privileges that might cost the army a man, or the treasury a thaler, was quite a different affair. So the Executive bestirred itself, and did at last what it evidently might have done at first had it suited its purpose; and the result is, that the sway of the peasant chief is cut short; Szela is a prisoner in the hands of the Austrian officials, who will, doubtless, make him pay dearly for overacting his part, and elevating himself from an instrument of their purposes to a power choosing to work out its own. Some account of this Slavonian Wat Tyler may not be without interest; we extract the details from a German authority.

Jacob Szela was born in 1796, in the village of Smarazowa, in the circle of Tarnow, and seems from his earliest years to have had a bad reputation, in which a savage temper, dishonesty, and drunkenness were not the only or the worst of his evil qualities. He had been several times punished for theft before he was drawn in the conscription in 1818: to avoid service he maimed himself by cutting off a finger of his left hand. When he returned to his home, he insisted on his father giving up to him the whole management of the peasant-farm he occupied. The father refused, and Szela revenged himself by setting fire to the house, taking flight immediately, to escape the consequences of his crime. He did not appear again in his native village for three years; his father had died in the interval, and, in conjunction with his younger brother and stepmother, he for a short time attended to the business. But misconduct compelled them to get rid of him, and Szela then became a "Komornik," or day-labourer—paid, not in money, but in maintenance, with a house and piece of land. He contrived, by cunning and adroitness, to work his way into the favour of his employer, by whose interest he obtained the occupation of a small estate from Bagusz, the proprietor of Smarazowa.

When the Polish Revolution of 1830 broke out, he seized it as an opportunity of ingratiating himself with the authorities; he became an active and clever spy, denouncing landed proprietors, priests, officers in civil employments, and men of all ranks, especially those against whom he had a dislike; he was, in short, one of the most hateful tools of a hateful system, and, no doubt, did his work to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1833, he was condemned to three years' imprisonment, for the murder of his wife: at the end of that time he returned to Smarazowa. In 1844, he was again brought to justice, for a scandalous outrage, and imprisoned at Rzeszow. From hence he suddenly and unaccountably appeared upon the scene again just as the bloodthirsty peasants of Galicia were beginning their horrible massacres. He collected a band of them, placed himself at its head, and one of his first deeds was the seizure of the village of Siedlisko, and the murder of Bagusz (the benefactor by whom he had been granted a farm) and his whole family! With an excess of barbarity that can scarcely be conceived, he compelled the mother of his victim, who was seventy years of age, to pen an account of the whole proceeding, he himself not being able to write, which he duly transmitted as a report to the Austrian official of that district!

The rest of his career equalled its commencement in atrocity; he murdered and plundered without check, and the revolt of the gentry was prevented; but at what a frightful price! Of what use, one may ask, is all the array of a "paternal Government"—its omnipresent police, its rigid surveillance of every movement, its enormous army, when, in a single province of its dominions, it is unable to check an ill-planned revolt of a section of the people without dissolving the whole framework of society? Let those who think that the State can be the "be all and the end all" of daily life, and can undertake to act as the soul of the vast social body, remember that it is only in absolute States in which rebellions can be attempted, that it is where the State permits no discussion, the people are inoculated with the most dangerous opinions, and that despotism is always trembling on the verge of anarchy. The servile war that has been raging in Galicia, might teach the Continental Governments a lesson, if they were capable of receiving it. The King of Prussia is at this moment terrified at the demand of his people for some share in their own Government: will the spectacle of the impotence of the all-watchful, all-powerful empire of Austria, defied by a peasant, while the blood of hundreds of honest and enlightened subjects was sinking into the earth—will that inspire the German people with greater confidence in the despotic "system"? When Emperors cannot protect their subjects, and will not allow them to protect themselves, what can come of it? It is one of the compensations to be found in human things, that, generally, the deeds of despotism itself, work its overthrow.

GRAND DINNER AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards to the foreign Ambassadors and their ladies, and a great number of the nobility, to dine with them on Friday, the 19th of June. It is supposed that about 160 will sit down in the Egyptian Hall, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George, are expected to honour the Mansion House on the occasion with their presence.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BIRTH OF ANOTHER PRINCESS.

We have the pleasure to announce that her Majesty's accouchement took place on Monday afternoon, and that the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. The happy event took place at five minutes to three o'clock.

In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Lockett, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson, and also her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the Ministers and Officers of State summoned on the occasion. The Privy Counsellors present were the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Delawar, the Bishop of London, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Jersey, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Earl of Haddington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Wellington.

During the afternoon, numbers of the nobility and gentry called at Buckingham Palace, and entered their names in the visiting book of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The following is the official announcement made in the London Gazette Extraordinary on Monday afternoon:—

"At five minutes before three o'clock this afternoon the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber being present.

"This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving, for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess, be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 31st of May, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

The Chief Rabbi, of the members of the Jewish persuasion in Great Britain, the Rev. Dr. Adler, has issued a form of thanksgiving for the safe delivery of her Majesty and birth of a Princess, to be offered in all synagogues throughout the United Kingdom, on "Sabbath the 5th day of Sivan, a.m., 5606"—this day, (Saturday, May 30.)

The following Bulletin was issued yesterday (Friday):—

"Buckingham Palace, May 29, 1846, Nine o'clock, a.m.
 "Her Majesty's recovery goes on without interruption. The infant Princess is well.

(Signed)

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.

"CHARLES LOCKEC, M.D.

"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

"No Bulletin will be issued till Monday next."

The inquiries of the nobility and gentry at the Palace were again exceedingly numerous. The members of the Royal Family called early to inquire after her Majesty's health.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—Sunday was the anniversary of the Queen's natal day. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Buckingham Palace, and remained to breakfast with her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The Queen also received visits of congratulation in the course of the day from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE BENCHES OF LINCOLN'S INN.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert having become a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, will honour the society with his company to dinner on Wednesday, the 10th of June next.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DELAWAR.—Earl Delawar, having declared his intention to oppose the second reading of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords, has resigned the situation of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household.

SPLENDID BANQUET AT SIR R. PEEL'S.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel intend to give a magnificent entertainment on the 9th of June. Lady Peel, the same evening, will hold an assembly in honour of her Majesty's birthday. It is to be a full dress party.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S DAUGHTER.—The marriage of the Lady Anna Grenville with Mr. Gore Langton, will be solemnised in the course of the ensuing month, everything in connection with the interesting event having been arranged to the perfect satisfaction of both families.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DUNMORE.—We have to announce the decease of the Dowager Countess of Dunmore, who expired on Sunday last, at her residence at Richmond, after a protracted illness. The late Countess was third and only surviving daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet Stewart, fifth daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Galloway. Her Ladyship was born on the 3rd of August, 1774, and married the 4th of August, 1803, George, fifth Earl of Dunmore, father of the late Earl, who died in November, 1836.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT DOWNE.—We have to record the decease of Viscount Downe. His Lordship expired on Sunday last, at Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire. The deceased nobleman was in holy orders.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REGISTRATION OF THE PRINCESSES.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Le Breton, Clerk to the Guardians of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Mr. Leonard, the Registrar of that parish, repaired to Buckingham Palace for the purpose of registering the birth of the Infant Princess. Hitherto, the Royal progeny of her Majesty have been registered by the St. George's officials, and wrongly registered, as the parishes divide at the Palace—the greater portion of the Palace, including the Royal apartments, being in St. Martin's parish, whilst the grounds are in that of St. George, Hanover-square.

THE NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—The second report has just been issued by the Lords' Select Committee to inquire into the process of the building of the Houses of Parliament. This report is to the following effect:—"That the Committee have again met, and having examined Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney as to the best system of ventilation for the new Houses of Parliament, are of opinion, that further inquiries and experiments should be made, under the direction of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, before the final adoption of any plan hitherto proposed for that purpose." (This evidence is decidedly against the practicability of Dr. Reid's plans.)

NEW OXFORD-STREET.—This important thoroughfare, from Oxford-street to Holborn, near Little Queen-street, has been re-opened, with the exception of a very small portion, avoided by going round Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN AND THE LONDON REPEALERS.—On Monday morning, a Deputation of the Repealers of London waited upon Mr. W. S. O'Brien, to present him an address and likewise to obtain a promise to attend a public meeting of the London Repealers at Covent Garden Theatre, to be held immediately after his liberation, to which the hon. gentleman agreed.

TELEOTAL PROCESSION.—The teetotalers of the metropolis intend to go in procession through some of the principal streets on Whit Monday: the route will be from the general meeting place, St. George's-fields, along Westminster Bridge-road, over Westminster Bridge, up Parliament-street, Whitehall, Piccadilly, Regent's Circus, the Quadrant, Regent-street, Portland-place, down the New-road, Goswell-street, Old-street, Old-street-road, Shoreditch, Church-street, Bethnal-green-road, Cambridge-road, the Dog-row, to the Mile-end-road, where the procession will break up.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the week ending Saturday, May 23, was 860, the average number of deaths in five springs was 892, and in five years 967, indicating, at present, when the continual increase of the population is considered, a favourable state of the public health. The number of births in the week was 1297.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—(From a Correspondent.)—This town, on Thursday (last week), was the scene of great rejoicings, to welcome Robert Thompson Crawshaw, Esq., and his bride. Previous to the appointed day the place was thoroughly alive with preparations of various kinds, and, on the morning, there was hardly a house without its emblem of congratulation floating in the breeze. In many parts of the town triumphal arches had been formed. When the day of his arrival became known the gentry and tradesmen lost no time in forming a Committee, for the purpose of arranging matters. The order of the procession was as follows:—Band of music; gentlemen on horseback, two and two, wearing white rosettes; band of music; the different benefit societies, two and two—officers with white wands and white rosettes; workmen, four abreast. In this order the horsemen (about three hundred) proceeded about three miles; the people on foot about two miles; to meet Mr. Crawshaw and his bride. The procession returned in the same order, amidst the firing of cannon and the huzzas of thousands upon thousands, and afterwards proceeded through the principal streets towards Cyfarthfa Castle, the residence of Mr. Crawshaw. On entering the town the horses were taken from his carriage, the workmen taking their places. Mr. Crawshaw and his youthful bride seemed considerably affected by the tokens of respect which met their sight in every direction, repeatedly acknowledging them. When the procession reached its destination an address of congratulation was read, on the behalf of the gentry and tradesmen, by Wm. Davis, Esq., coroner for the county. Mr. Crawshaw returned thanks. The workmen were then regaled with several barrels of beer, and the gentlemen, to the number of ninety, returned to the Castle Inn, where conviviality and harmony reigned supreme.

CURIOUS CASE.—On Sunday week, as Mr. Joseph Dutton, of Heywood, near Manchester was playing with his child, about fourteen months old, he felt something sharp in its side, just above the hip. On examination, he found it was about an inch and a half in length. He took a small pair of nippers, with which he got hold of the substance, and, on drawing it out, found it to be a black needle. The point of the needle was towards the skin. There was no inflammation about the part. It has been remembered, that some time previous to the child's birth, its mother accidentally swallowed a similar needle.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

STAINES AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—Colonel T. Wood moved that the Staines and Richmond Railway Bill be re-committed to the former committee, with leave to sit and proceed on Monday, the 8th day of June next. This motion elicited a desultory discussion, and ultimately the debate upon the subject was adjourned.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CONNECTING RAILWAY.—Col. T. Wood moved the second reading of the Northern and Southern Connecting Railway Bill.—Mr. WAKLEY opposed the second reading, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The hon. member said the scheme was a monstrous one, and he trusted the House would relieve the scripholders.—Colonel T. Wood denied that this was a chimerical scheme, and said that, on the contrary, it was a very practicable one, and would be very advantageous to the public.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he believed there was no one in favour of this line, except the managing committee. Four-fifths of the scripholders were against it, and the landholders were against it.—The amendment was then carried without a division, so the bill was lost.

PROGRESS OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Sir R. PEEL then rose to move that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Friday, the 5th June. On the Monday following he should move the second reading of the Protection of Life and Property (Ireland), and on Friday, the 12th of June, he should bring on the Sugar Duties. On the 11th of June he should move that orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions, but he did not propose that this should take effect till the 18th of June. The motion for adjournment till Friday next was agreed to.

PRICE OF POTATOES.—On the question for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. LAWSON moved for some returns showing the highest price of potatoes in Yorkshire to May 3, 1846, and the highest price in London.—This motion led to a conversation, in the course of which Mr. Alderman HUMPHREY said that a much smaller quantity of potatoes had been sent to London this year than for many years past. The returns were agreed to.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved into Committee of Ways and Means, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that, in laying the Budget before the House, he could not anticipate making it so interesting as former statements, in consequence of the explanations which had taken place at an earlier period of the Session, in the course of the debate on the measure that had so lately passed through that House, and was now waiting the decision of the other House. The Revenue for 1846 had been estimated at £49,760,000. It had yielded £51,250,000. There had been an increase in the Customs, the Excise, and the Post-Office. On the Property Tax there had been a slight falling off. The sum received from China was £750,000. The expenditure had been estimated at £30,790,000, but it had only reached £30,600,000. Although there had been a great diminution in consequence of the new Tariff, there had been an increase of revenue at most of the sea-ports within the last six weeks, compared with last year at the same period. Notwithstanding these reductions, he estimated the Exchequer for the ensuing year would produce £13,400,000; and the Customs, £19,500,000; for Stamps, £7,400,000; for the Property Tax, £5,100,000; and for the Post Office, in consequence of some proposed alterations, the sum of £850,000, which would be an increase of £60,000. The Crown Lands he would put at £120,000, which, with other minor articles, would make a total revenue for 1847 of £50,950,000. The expenditure would contain certain increases that were rendered necessary by the alteration that steam had given rise to in our dock-yards, and a general improvement in our naval force. The sum he proposed for the army was £6,690,000, and for the navy, £7,521,000. The miscellaneous estimates would amount to £3,435,000. The whole of these sums were an increase on the last year, but he asserted that the state of the country demanded it. But with this necessary increase, the right hon. gentleman said he anticipated there would be a surplus of £776,000 on the year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then congratulated the House on the gradual reduction of the Funded Debt, which this year afforded a relief to the public of £1,500,000, the capital of the debt having been reduced £7,000,000. It had been stated that the Chinese ransom had added largely to the Revenue, but the war expenditure and the opium indemnity had together amounted to £3,320,000, which only left a balance in the hands of the Government of £30 (Cheers and laughter.) Since the year 1842, taxes had been imposed to the amount of £5,624,000; but, in the same period, reductions had been made to the amount of £8,206,000, leaving a balance in favour of the public of £2,582,000. It had been asserted that this increase was due to a series of good harvests; but, although he could not deny that the late good harvests did something towards it, none, he considered, was to be attributed to the adoption of a liberal commercial policy. (Hear.) One of the greatest proofs of the improved condition of the people under the course pursued by the Government, was the gradual falling off in crime, which, by the late returns, showed a diminution of 7 per cent. The religious wants and instruction of the poor had been attended to; and, instead of erecting fifty churches in a century, now more than that number had been built during the last year; and schools for infants, as well as for those of larger growth, have been largely erected.

Mr. F. T. BARING replied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the debate was continued by Mr. Hume, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. O. Wood, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Hindson, and Mr. James.—The vote was agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Instructions have been received at the Castle, from Buckingham Palace, for the Royal Stand at Ascot to be prepared for the reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, it being His Royal Highness' intention to honour the ensuing races, accompanied by several Royal and distinguished visitors, with his presence. Too short a time will have elapsed since her Majesty's accouchement to justify the Sovereign venturing upon a visit to Windsor at so early a period. The exterior of the Royal Stand will be entirely repainted, and several internal decorations are in progress, under the superintendence of Mr. Whitman, an officer in the department of the Woods and Forests. The course will be honoured with the visits of the Prince Consort on the two principal days—Tuesday, and Thursday, the "Cup Day." His Royal Highness will leave Paddington, by a special train, on the morning of each day, for the Castle; returning to London the same afternoon, at the conclusion of the sport. The Court is not expected to return to the Castle until quite the end of the autumn.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN TREVELYAN.—This venerable Baronet died at his seat, Nettlescombe Court, Somerset, on Saturday last, at the age of 86.

ACCIDENTS AT EPSOM.—Several collisions of a frightful character—one of which was attended with fatal consequences—occurred on Wednesday evening, during the return from the Derby. A four-wheel chaise, which was driven by Mr. John Winter, came in contact with a carriage in descending a hill about a mile from Epsom, when Mr. Winter was thrown off the box, and so seriously injured, that he died two hours after having been taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers announce the death of the Duke de Montmorency, Peer of France. He was one of the minority of the Court of Peers on the trial of Marshal Ney. On Wednesday the French Chamber of Peers, constituted as a court of justice, met to hear the report of M. Franck Carre, in the name of the commission charged with the prosecution of Lecomete. The Chamber met with closed doors, and consequently the public were excluded. The Procureur General's report extended to fifty-two pages, but does not impeach any other person than Lecomete, who does not appear to have had accomplices. After giving a minute detail of all the circumstances attending the attempt upon the King, with a sort of history of Lecomete's previous life, the report refers to a document found at Lecomete's lodgings, in his own handwriting, of a very curious character. It is as follows:—"He who has done the deed has as much heart as those who shall calumniate him. In his resolve, he only sought for success without thinking of danger. If he chose this place, he did so by Divine inspiration. The consolation of his holy work will follow him even to the grave." The report having been read, the Procureur General, M. Hebert, presented his *requisitoire*, and the Court, in conformity therewith, issued its decree, according to which Lecomete is summoned before it to stand his trial for an attempt against the life of the King. The trial cannot take place for ten days at least.

PRAYER FOR HER MAJESTY'S SAFE ACCOUCHEMENT.—The following is the prayer prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will be read in all the churches to-morrow:—"O merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto thee our hearty thanks for thy great goodness, vouchsafed to thy people in delivering thy servant, our Sovereign Lady the Queen, from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech thee, thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or to soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue. Regard with thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. And grant that every gift of thy goodness to us, thy people, may increase in us the sense of thy manifold mercies, and that we may show forth our thankfulness unto thee by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one to another, and by constant obedience to all thy commandments; so that passing through this life in thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

PIGEON EXPRESS.—On Wednesday, immediately the Derby was run at Epsom, flights of pigeons from all parts of the downs were tossed up to convey the result of the race to the metropolis and other parts, and in several instances the name of the Derby winner was known in London, through the medium of pigeon expresses, in less than 25 minutes after the race. A pigeon belonging to Mr. Kelso, of Stamford-street (of the beard species), was despatched from Epsom, with the name of the winning horse on a card appended to it, and arrived home and was captured in 19 minutes. Many pigeons that were thrown up fell victims to the disgraceful practice resorted to by many persons, who were stationed in the fields with guns, and shooting the "winged messengers" in their transit to their domicile, and many valuable pigeons fell to the poacher's gun, while their owners were anxiously awaiting their arrival with the tidings of their gain or loss on the Derby. The fine for shooting a stray pigeon is 20s., or imprisonment.

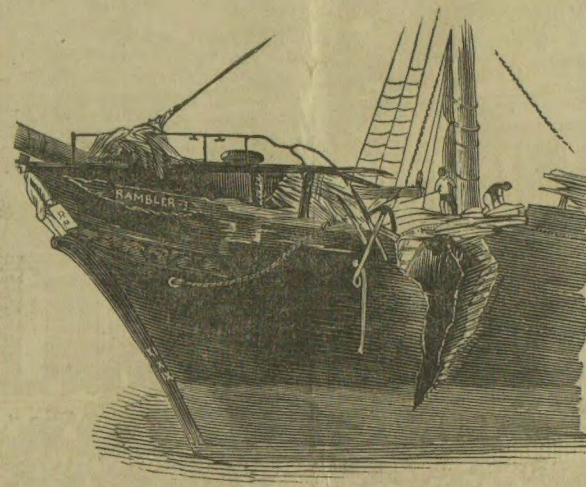
ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER MERSEY.

An alarming collision took place on the river Mersey, on Monday night, which was unfortunately attended with the most lamentable consequences both to life and property.

The *Sea Nymph*, which trades between Liverpool and Newry, was proceeding on her outward passage to the latter port, when, about eleven o'clock, just as she was off New Brighton, a steamer was seen coming up, which afterwards proved to be the *Rambler* steamer, coming into Liverpool from Sligo. Both vessels ported their helms—in conformity, we believe, with the requirement of the by-law; but before the vessels got fully swung round, they came into collision.

Captain Thompson was on the scaffolding over the engines, and had them stopped fully two minutes before the accident occurred. The mate, Mr. Samuel Easter, was forward. The starboard bow of the *Sea Nymph* struck the larboard bow of the *Rambler*, and scraping on towards the paddle carried away her stem. The *Rambler* was run on shore near the Rock, and Captain Thompson having ascertained that she was there safe from sinking, brought his vessel into the Clarence Dock, and discharged his cargo, which has not suffered any material injury, though the damage to the vessel is great.



[The sketch, by a Liverpool artist, gives a good idea of the injured part of the *Rambler*, as she lay on the sands on Tuesday, when thousands flocked to witness the wreck.]

The following additional particulars are given in a third edition of the *Liverpool Standard* of Tuesday. The pilot says that, at about half-past ten, the *Rambler* passed the Rock Light, wind westerly and very light, and the weather particularly fine. Saw the *Sea Nymph* coming right across the river, towards the Rock. Ordered the helm to be put hard a-port, and stopped the engines; the *Sea Nymph*, with her helm, in his opinion, a-starboard, came stem on into our larboard bow, cutting her completely down to the water's edge, carrying away momentarily the top-gallant fore-castle, smashing to pieces a heavy patent windlass, and severing the deck half way across, and so shaking the whole frame of the vessel, that every water-tight compartment was rendered perfectly useless, and it was evident she must have sunk, had not the engines been started, and the vessel run ashore, as she immediately filed.

Two principal officers of the *Rambler* were at the wheel, the second mate and the river pilot (a person carried in case a pilot cannot be obtained). There was no difficulty in starting the engines, and they were kept going for some time in order to harden her on as the tide attained its height.

After the vessel grounded, some of the passengers, despite the persuasion of Captain M'Allister, who, we learn, exhibited great presence of mind, took possession of the starboard boat for the purpose of getting ashore. They let go the fore-davit fall, and, at that moment, some one cut away the stern fall. The weight of persons in the quarter-boat (some say seven, some eleven) caused her to upset, previous to her reaching the water, and the actual result it is impossible to ascertain; but, as we state below, at all events five were saved.

On going on board the *Rambler*, which we did by entering through the chasm made through her larboard side into the steerage, a most extraordinary sight presented itself. Part of the flooring of the quarter-deck was smashed through, and the remainder, a confused mass of smashed tables, forms, boxes, &c., some floating in the water which had filled this part of the vessel. The scene on deck was still more horrifying, the whole, both fore and abaft the funnel, being covered with dead pigs, part crushed to death, and another portion of which seemed to have been stabbed, the whole saturated in the blood. The most awful sight, however, was the bows of the vessel, which were completely bedaubed with human blood, and strewn with crushed salmon, broken boxes, cordage, &c. &c., and the fragments of the windlass. From this part of the vessel thirteen human beings had been extricated, some with broken arms, or dislocated legs, all dead, and so crushed as to be almost beyond recognition. One poor woman, with her infant child, was taken up from underneath the broken windlass, the iron spindle of which had fallen upon her head, and smashed it completely. A portion of her brains were to be seen adhering to the iron spindle. When taken up, her infant had fast hold of the nipple of the poor mother's breast.

We were informed that, on the bodies being searched by the constable of Walsley, Mr. Scambler, not a coin of any kind was found upon the whole.

We believe that nearly all the persons on board the *Rambler* were persons intending to emigrate to America. We could not ascertain precisely the quantity of cattle on board or lost. About 120 pigs, however, as near as we can compute (for the sickening sight precluded the possibility of counting them) were laid dead on the deck. The captain thinks there were 700 pigs and 20 bullocks. Many of the former were washed overboard in addition to those killed. Only one of the bullocks was killed; the remainder were on board when we left the steamer.

The loss of life from this astounding calamity, as far as we can at present ascertain, is as follows:—

Dead, and lying at the Magazine Boat-house	..	..	13
Dead at Northern Hospital..	..	..	3
			—16

Lost from the capsizing of boat, unknown.

The Master of the Magazine life-boat states, that at the time the accident occurred he was seated in his house, and, on hearing the crash, he went out and procured one or two men—the first he could find, and that with these he manned the smaller life-boat, and proceeded on his way to the *Rambler*. Before he reached her, however, he found a boat, bottom up, with a man clinging to her keel; another man was holding to an oar, and three others were floating on the water; all these the life-boat saved. They then made for the *Rambler*, but the scene on board was such that the men in the life-boat, unaccustomed to such a sight as presented itself, turned faint, and the commander then manned the larger life-boat with his usual hands, and succeeded in bringing 220 persons from the *Rambler*. He states that, though he has been eighteen years on the station, he never knew such a disastrous night before. Of course it is impossible to say how many were in the boat, which was found bottom up. A Liverpool paper of Wednesday says:—

At the Northern Hospital the sufferers are going on as well as can be expected, with the exception of John Roach, who has since died. The following are the additional persons who are at present lying in the Northern Hospital:—Hannah Tossey, Fergus Brown, Patrick Williams, and Patrick Geoghan.

Both vessels are nearly new, having been built last year, and are entirely constructed of iron.

The *Rambler* was, almost immediately after the collision, run on shore at the Magazines; and since, large crowds of persons have visited her for the purpose of seeing the extent of damage she had received. Had she not been run ashore, she would have gone down in the course of five minutes, for the water had rushed in at the hole made in her side, and was running over the cabin deck at the time she grounded.

The report of the dead and wounded at the Northern Hospital is as follows:—

John Rowland, alias Dowley, is still living, but seriously injured.

John M'Gloire, an infant three months old, died before it reached the hospital, supposed to be smothered.

Patrick Finney and Michael Finney (brothers). Patrick not much injured, and Michael so much recovered as to be treated as an out-door patient.

John Roche dead. He breathed his last a few minutes after he was admitted. Both his legs had been broken and his ankle lacerated.

Bridget O'Malley, 21 years of age, not dangerously wounded.

Catherine Gillon, 50 years of age; Mary Kearney, 20; Margaret M'Canndry, 25; Mary Batty, 20; Bridget Lally, 45; Michael Finney, 20; Ann Ferney, 30; Feargus Brown, 30; and Patrick Williams, 21; all wounded, but not dangerously.

William Connolly, 45, is in a very dangerous state, with a broken leg and a dangerous wound in the scalp.

Mary Connolly, his wife, 45, and Eliza Connolly, their child, 14, both badly injured.

Patrick Geoghan, 45, very badly injured, and quite insensible.

In all probability, others of the wounded will die.

There are at present 14 dead; 10 others were drowned by the swamping of the boat; and several besides, we fear, were lost by jumping over the side of the vessel.

The numbers who met a watery grave cannot at present be ascertained.

On Wednesday afternoon, a jury of fifteen gentlemen were empanelled at the Magazines, before Mr. Churton, Coroner, of Chester, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies.

After having viewed them at the dead-house, the Coroner said he understood that sixteen or seventeen persons were drowned shortly after the collision, and that probably some of the bodies of those persons would be washed ashore in the course of two or three days. It was a matter of great importance that every tittle of evidence should be brought before the jury in so important a case. He thought, therefore, that they had better adjourn for a week, in order to afford time for Mr. Scambler, the constable, to summon all the necessary witnesses.

The inquest was then adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock. In the meantime, of course, the bodies will be buried.

Mr. Curry, the borough Coroner, will hold an inquest on those who have died in the Northern Hospital.

About 200 of the pigs died or were washed overboard, and one of the cows was killed. The rest of the cattle were conveyed ashore.

ACCIDENT ON THE STAMFORD AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.—As a number of navigators and other workmen were leaving their employment on Saturday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, when near the village of Bainton the ballast waggons, on which they were riding, were suddenly thrown off the rails, by which twelve of the men were thrown out and seriously injured; six of the sufferers were severely hurt, one having both his legs broken. The five others, some with their arms broken, others with their shoulders dislocated, &c. It is not expected that three of the six can recover. The accident, it is stated, arose from some carelessness on the part of the men.

A WOMAN CHOKED BY A PIECE OF BREAD.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the William the Fourth, Wandsworth-road, before Mr. Carter, on the body of Mary Ann Cook, the wife of a sweep, living in Howard-street. A few days previously the deceased was at tea, when a piece of a crust of bread lodged in the larynx, and before a surgeon could be procured, she was dead. Verdict, "Died from Suffocation."

ALARMING COAL PIT EXPLOSION AT SWANSEA.—On Tuesday morning (last week) a dreadful explosion took place at Myndnewidd Colliery, the property of the Swansea Coal Company, situate at a distance of three miles from the town, resulting in a melancholy loss of life. On examination being made, five of the miners were discovered to have met with an instantaneous death. The first body found was that of a man of the name of David Jones. His body presented an awful sight, the whole of his intestines having fallen out, showing the force with which he had been driven against parts of the colliery by the violent concussion. The remainder were likewise shockingly disfigured, and were blown some 200 or 300 yards from the spot where the foul air ignited. A Coroner's Inquest has been held on the bodies of the sufferers, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded. The pit, which has been in working order for a considerable time, is about 63 fathoms deep, and extends for about 600 yards from the shaft, through which the colliers descend. There are a great number of stalls, while between 200 and 300 workmen are usually employed.—Two other fatal explosions have since occurred, one at Pwllgraig Colliery, and the other at the Mountain Pitts, in Pen-y-darrian. In all, four persons lost their lives. The accumulation of foul air was the cause of the catastrophe.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday morning a melancholy occurrence took place at Kensington, which terminated fatally. A gentleman of the name of George Robert Ward, a barrister, about 40 years of age, had been on a visit at the house of his brother, Dr. Ogier Ward, No. 9, Leonard-place, Kensington, and, during the last day or two, had been seized with brain fever. At about half-past seven o'clock the unfortunate gentleman threw himself out of the bedroom window on the third floor, and fell on the area railings beneath with such force, that he was completely impaled on the points of the rails, one of which passed through his thigh, and another entered his body. He was extricated with much difficulty, and was immediately attended by Messrs. Pollock and Turner, surgeons, who did their utmost to alleviate his sufferings, but the injuries he had sustained were of so extensive a character, that death ensued in about an hour afterwards. It is supposed that the deceased, in his descent, must have struck against the balcony of the first floor, and have rebounded from that upon the area below. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the house of Dr. Ogier Ward, where the occurrence took place, and the above statement having been confirmed, the jury returned a verdict, that the deceased died from the effects of the injuries he received by falling from a window, being at the time of unsound mind.

FATAL STABBING.—On Monday evening, Mr. W. Payne, City Coroner, held an inquest, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of John Ody, aged 32, boot maker, whose death was occasioned by being stabbed by James Carter, who was, on Saturday last, fully committed for trial upon the charge of murder. The circumstances, as deposed to by the several witnesses, were, that the deceased and some men of the same trade were about ten o'clock in the evening of Tuesday (last week), drinking together at the Crow public-house, Moor-lane, Cripple-gate, when Carter attempted to drink out of deceased's pot of beer. The latter repulsed him, and called him "a sponge." Carter then left the house, muttering that he would get something "to settle him," and he returned, after an absence of seven to ten minutes, called Ody out, and, after a few words, stabbed him two or three times in the left side, with a short but broad and sharp-pointed shoe-maker's knife, which it seemed he had been home to procure. The deceased was instantly conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he expired of the injuries at eleven o'clock on Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Joseph Carter."

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A serious accident took place on the South-Eastern Railway on Sunday afternoon. The express train left the town terminus at a quarter past three o'clock, with but few passengers, comprising, in addition to the engine and tender, a luggage van and two carriages. It stopped at Ashford at its proper time, near four o'clock, and on its departure the engine, which is numbered 123, appeared in proper working order. On its arriving about midway between Pluckley and Headcorn, distant from town about sixty miles, and just as it had verged into a cutting, the passengers were startled by a sudden jerk, and an immediate cloud of dust and smoke enveloping the train. In a few seconds it was brought to a dead stop, and considerable alarm was manifested amongst the passengers. On looking out, they discovered that the engine and train had got off the line, and the former was lying on its side across the rails, it having struck the bank of the cutting, and turned over. In a few minutes the unfortunate engineer was discovered under the engine. The poor fellow was found alive, but ere he could be extricated, which occupied some time, life was extinct. It was evident that he had made a struggle to escape, and had caught hold of the safety valve with both hands, thinking that the engine would remain upright. Overturning, however, he was swung over, and the engine fell on him. The stoker was thrown by the concussion on his feet on the siding, miraculously escaping the least injury. The guard was thrown from his seat, and also providentially escaped. None of the passengers were hurt.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at Marden, a village near Ashford, on the body of the engine-driver, Samuel Hill. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was killed by the accidental falling of a locomotive engine."

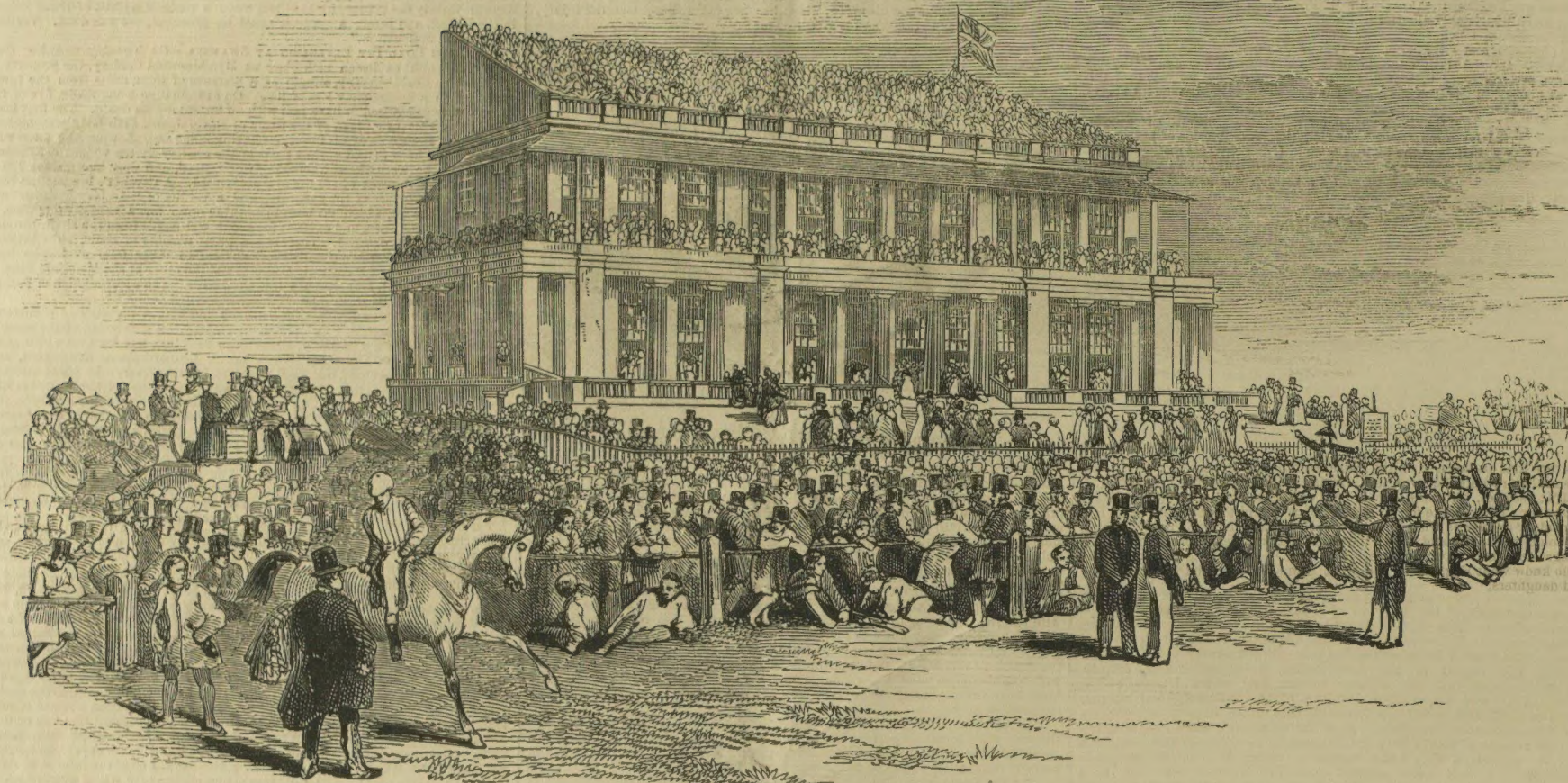
A DESPERATE LEAP FROM A WINDOW.—On Tuesday morning, between one and two o'clock, a female named Johanna Hefferan, aged twenty-eight years, the wife of a labourer, jumped from the second-floor window of her residence in a court in Kent-street, Southwark, inhabited by a number of Irish people. It seems that her husband had been leading a very dissipated life for several weeks past, and had treated her in a very harsh and cruel manner. He returned in a state of drunkenness, and when he entered the apartment he seized her by the throat, and threatened to murder her. She, however, escaped from him, and to evade his brutal treatment she threw up the window and jumped out into the street. She was taken to Gny's Hospital, where she was found to have sustained such injuries as it is feared will cause her death.

A WOMAN COMMITTED FOR ATTEMPTING TO POISON HER HUSBAND AND THREE OTHER PERSONS.—On Tuesday, a woman, named Mary Ann Lawless, was committed by the magistrates of Birmingham, to take her trial at the next Warwick Assizes, for attempting to poison her husband and three other persons. It appears that Lawless and her husband had been living unhappily together for some time past, and that, in one of their quarrels, she threatened to poison him. On Tuesday evening he observed an acquaintance (Mrs. Murray) passing the door, with a little girl, to whom he was godfather, in her hand. He invited her to tea, which she accepted, together with a young man of the name of Dyol, who chanced to come in at that time. After the first cup Mrs. Lawless went out, under the pretence of getting some butter, and immediately on her return she infused the tea. Soon after partaking of the second cup, none of which Mrs. Lawless drank herself, they were taken ill, and but for the timely and prompt assistance of the stomach-pump, in all probability, they must all have died. An analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mr. Lawless showed arsenic, and the policeman who apprehended the woman found the teapot in which the tea had been infused, and in which was found a small quantity of white powder, also proved to be arsenic. The only regret the woman professes to feel is, that when her husband was so ill, "she said it was a pity he was not dead." Her conduct under examination was of the most unfeeling character.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—On Tuesday night last, a gardener in the employ of Major C. F. Winterton, of Fenwick Lodge, Surrey, was awake by the barking of a dog kept on the premises, and, thinking that thieves were about, he let the dog loose. The animal immediately crossed an adjoining paddock towards an extensive fish pond. The man followed, and, on arriving at the pond, perceived several men in the act of dragging the water with a net. The dog, a powerful animal of the mastiff breed, attacked the poachers, and got one of the men down. The gardener ran back to the house for assistance, and shortly returned to the pond, accompanied by two of Major Winterton's sons and several of the men servants, when they discovered the dog lying dead, and the poachers removing the net. The party from the lodge immediately made a rush at the poachers, who, leaving two of their number to secure the net, closed with the attacking party, and a desperate struggle ensued. The poachers wielded short bludgeons, and two or three of the servants carried firearms, which at the commencement of the fray, they threatened to use, but were restrained by Mr. Robert Winterton, who called out to his party not to fire. However, one of the servants having been thrown down and nearly throttled by one of the gang, fired a pistol at his opponent, the ball taking effect in the groin of the poacher. At last the entire body of poachers decamped, leaving their nets behind. In the pursuit that followed, a groom, named Robert Staines, overtook and grappled with one of the poachers, near the end of the fish-pond. In the struggle the two men fell into the pond, locked in each other's grasp, the water being upwards of twenty feet deep at the spot. After a short interval the poacher rose to the surface, succeeded in reaching the bank, and escaped. The incident being observed by another of the servants, an alarm was raised, and the pursuing party having returned from an unsuccessful chase, means were taken to recover the body of the groom, which after a time was dragged up, but life of course was extinct. None of the poachers were recognised as belonging to the neighbourhood. The wounded poacher remains in a very precarious state.

A large number of the pew-renters of the District Church of St. Peter de Eboracorum Town, West Hackney, have just presented the Rev. Abraham Mason, M.A., appointed by the Bishop of London to the Curacy of St. Peter aforesaid, during the suspension of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Moukton, with a handsome piece of Plate, in testimony of Mr. Mason's zealous and efficient discharge of the ministerial and pastoral duties of the district, and his judicious and conciliatory conduct during the year he was appointed, by the Bishop of London, to hold the curacy of St. Peter under peculiarly trying, adverse, and discouraging circumstances.

E P S O M R A C E S 1 8 4 6 .



THE GRAND STAND.



THE Turf—as it exists in Great Britain—is an institution altogether peculiar to this country. It is the most popular of all our National Sports—the occasion with which we are about to deal is its characteristic essence. Every foreigner who has written his experience of a pilgrimage to Epsom on the Derby Day, describes it as one of the most marvellous displays of popular wealth and condition to be witnessed in the world. None have spoken of it as that which it is beside—a true type of the national idiosyncrasy

John Bull is by no means the mere mass of living lead that gentlemen with no more brains than bladders have thought fit to pronounce him. He is, indeed, in the habit of exercising those properties which distinguish his species from that of the brute, but he can be merry, as well as wise. Of the account he has turned the latter quality to, “the great globe itself” is the monument: you cannot contemplate him making the most of the former more favourably than by accompanying him to Epsom Races. Thither he has gone annually for more than half a century, and thither ye found him going—if ye were in luck, on Wednesday last, with as keen a relish as ever.

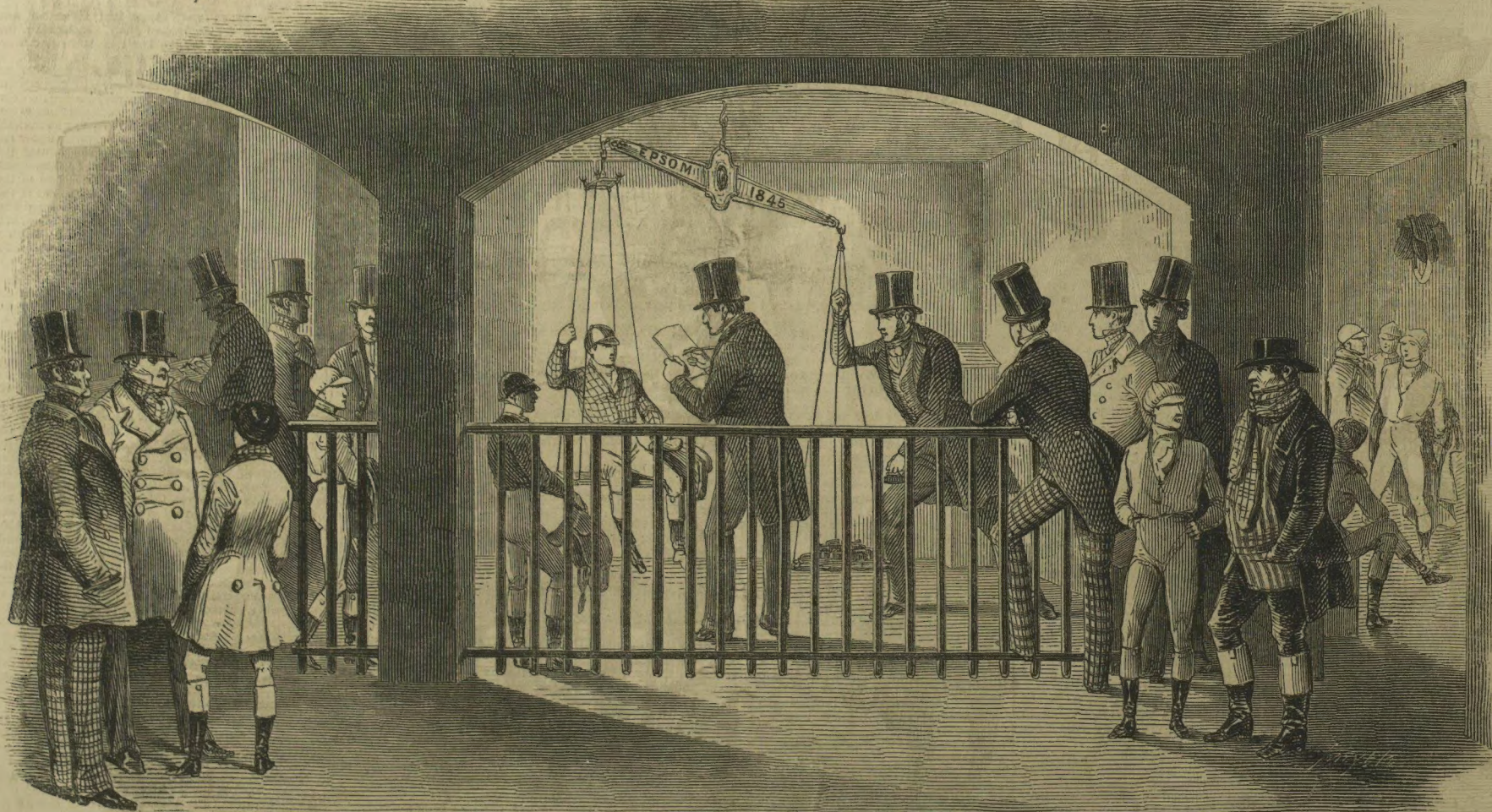
“I have observed,” says Lord Bolingbroke, “that in comedy the best actor plays the part of the droll, whilst some scrub rogue is made the hero or fine gentleman. So, in this farce of life wise men pass their time in mirth, whilst fools only are serious.” There is a gem of philosophy for you! A moral jewel, cheap at four times the cost of the volume in which it is contained. “No Epsom this year I am resolved,” says a lord of the creation, “I’ll not be let blood to the tune of five-and-twenty guineas for a sixteen-mile trip by a villainous post-horse vampire—no Epsom, I’m resolved.” But that blue-eyed girl, whose tears trickle forth like dew dropped from a violet, brings St. John to the rescue. His aphorism does the business, and, lo! his pretty page is the bearer of a note to Newman, of Regent-street, ordering his best team of greys—*coute qui coute*—for the Derby and Oaks.

Even the great national festival has not escaped the predictions of the family of Smellfungus, who see life through a smoked glass. They foretold that the rail would ride the Derby Day of its glories—they were false prophets. . . . “Good wine needs no bush,” says the axiom: upon the same principle, little preface is needed for a good subject. Therefore, we begin our notice of the journey when the traveller has already gone forth rejoicing. The region known as Banstead

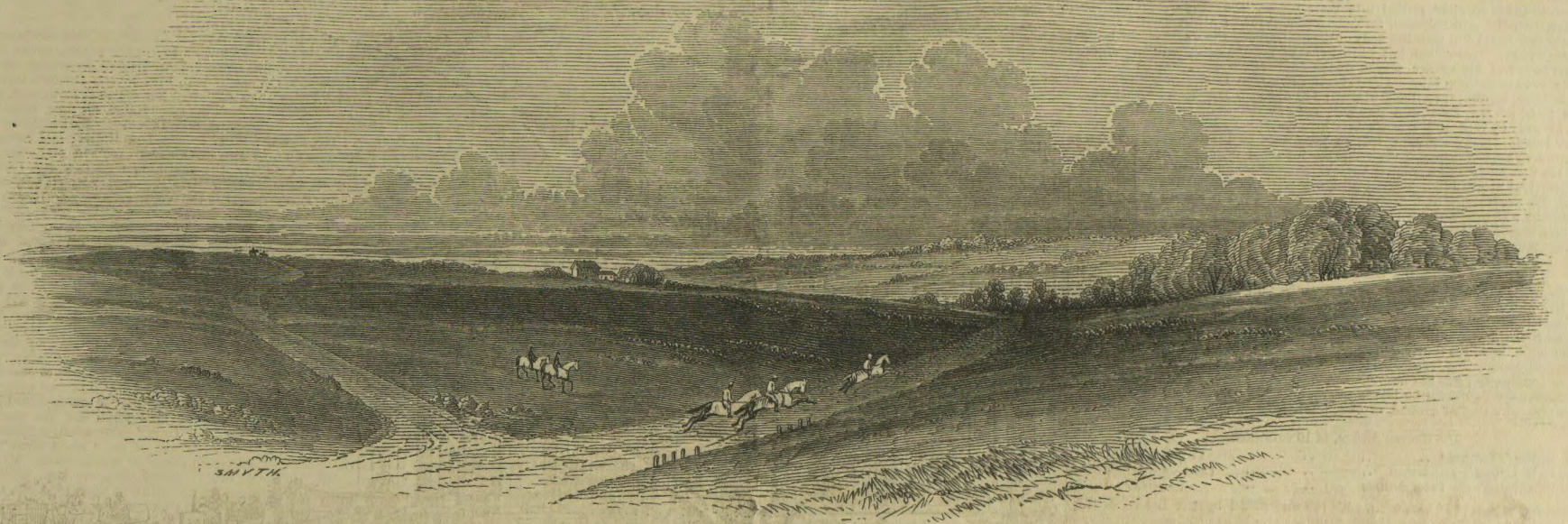
Downs was born to good luck. It has fortune thrust upon it to repletion. The best company near the sun or moon flock to enliven it with the light of their countenances, and to endow it with the weight of their purses; the best horses in the world are sent to exhibit for its benefit—and thus it comes to pass that a barren waste is let at the rate of a thousand pounds an acre—*per week*! No wonder it is attractive, and draws towards it pilgrims from every part of the compass. A right goodly sight is that pilgrimage. It extends for miles—in double files are ranged the travellers bedight in miles of silks and satins. Look on them and say how it comes that the weavers of Spitalfields do not sit down regularly to their haunch and claret.

Peradventure, ye have heard that there is a difficulty in money—that something has balked the circulation—that there is a lack of prosperity abroad. Make the best of your way to Epsom Downs, before the operation of luncheon-eating is over; mark a hundred thousand persons, up to the nose in lobster-salads and champagne—and form your own opinion. But you are not there yet: to accomplish your purpose you either *debouche* by Sutton over Banstead, or, following the more popular route, pass the picturesque spa of Ewell, and through the town of Epsom, up to the course. Pause awhile in the latter, and hear what they are doing in the odds, at the Spread Eagle. You are astonished to see so many men in good apparel and villanous countenances.

It is a mystery to you how fellows, evidently born and bred in the gutter, can bandy about offers to invest their thousands on issues of chance. Know, then, that there is such a thing as play upon a principle which never loses. In the Ring only is that game played. It is thus performed:—Some one, who has begged, borrowed, or stolen a couple of thousand pounds, buys straight tway a favourite for a good betting race. Against that horse he lays to the amount of the uttermost farthing he can obtain custom or credit for. The day of the race arrives;



THE WEIGHING-ROOM.



THE LONG GALLOP OR EXERCISING GROUND.

he takes care that his horse is in the stable, and the key in his own pocket. By those means he prevents the favourite's winning. He duly attends the settling at Tattersall's; receives, with the air of one who has demeaned himself like a proper cavalier; takes Cooke for his tailor, and rooms in the Albany. Here is a fortune made "as easy as lying." Noon has placed you on the Surrey Hills. Would we could make known the beauty, rank, style, wealth, and bravery which engrossed their velvet surface. This must be left to the imagination of those who know what England is, and what manner of men and women are her sons and daughters.

Epsom has begun to add to her character of a mighty sporting rendezvous much of the pageant style of Ascot. When both are perfectly blended together she will be peerless as a holiday festival. The Grand Stand is now certainly the grandest edifice of its kind in the country. The entrance is from the rear, where carriages drive into a spacious enclosure, and set down at a noble flight of double steps, surmounted by an awning. The interior arrangements are complete; uniting elegance and comfort in a remarkable degree. In front, slopes a turfed lawn down to the course, from which a light iron railing separates it. This lawn is divided into two compartments; that on the right for the betting;

people; that on the left for the pleasure folk. Beneath the building itself are ranges of rooms for weighing and lodging the jockeys; for printing the cards and return lists; and for the general accommodation of all engaged in the business of the racing.

Far off, in front, ye see the classic "hill," studded with equipages—where more champagne is drunk in four hours than in any other spot of the globe in as many years—where unheard-of feats in gastronomy are achieved—and some of the briskest sweethearting carried on to be met with anywhere.

Two o'clock sounds—and simultaneously a bell—the Derby field is called to



THE GRAND STAND.—NEW ENTRANCE.

saddle before the Stand. Admirable exhibition! Lo! there stands Sting, on whom thousands stood, to lose their hopes and their money, for, of a surety, he is out of his "form." Have they "nobbled him," or has disease come of its own accord? It is well done, however, that the public should see how they are done. Seven-and-twenty courses of fame—good, indifferent, and bad—have saddled, and cantered away for the start. Here, matters were not upon velvet. A horse of Lord Eglinton kicked the favourite, Fancy Boy, and cutting his hind leg to the muscles, thereby putting out his prospects. Then there were some inharmonious collisions between the jockeys, which are better left unsung. At the second attempt the start was accomplished by the field subjoined, at the prices also set forth at foot.

So soon as the horses had settled into their places, The Conjuror, Iago, The Traverser, Joinville, and Spithead, took the foremost rank: Sting, Tom Tulloch, and Fancy Boy next; and then the body of the field, among the worst placed being Sir Tatton Sykes. This animal lost a great deal of ground at Tattenham Corner, and must have had his chance played ducks and drakes with, by the hauling necessary to have got him into his final berth—next the rails. At the distance he was in front, looking very like a winner; but old Sam Day had by this time brought Pyrrhus the First well forward—and, at the Stand, challenging Sir Tatton, he went by him, and won cleverly by a length—Brocardo a length from the second—and Joinville fourth, though not placed by the Judge. There was nothing beaten off—whence it is clear that the lot was a middling one.

After the race there was a scene in the weighing house anything but creditable to the principal actor in it. Mr. Hibburt, the starter, declared his intention of bringing the matter before the Stewards. Mr. Hibburt is a most respectable man, and one who discharges his official duties connected with the turf in a most satisfactory manner. He will add much to the good opinion he has already won by abating the nuisance to which this notice refers.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The commencement of the meeting, in respect to sport and weather, was highly favourable, but the attendance in number and rank fell short of our anticipations; in fact, it was confined chiefly to the sporting classes, who, having adjourned from an unprofitable rendezvous in the town, reassembled in the privileged enclosure, in which they found ample space for betting.

The racing commenced, or should have commenced, at two o'clock; but, from a want of punctuality, was not brought to a close until nearly half-past six. Much dissatisfaction was expressed on this head; and, we have no doubt, care will be taken to prevent a similar ground of complaint. We subjoin particulars of the day's sport:—

The Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs each.

Mr. E. Peel's Spithead	(Kitchener)	1
Mr. E. R. Clarke's The Baron	(E. Edwards)	2
Mr. Bainbridge's Sir Peter Laurie ..	(A. Day)	3

The Woodcock Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 sovs added by the Lessee of the Grand Stand.

Mr. E. R. Clarke's Miles's Boy	(E. Edwards)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackcock	(Nat.)	2
Lord E. Russell's Eldon	(H. Bell)	3

The Manor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 40 added by the Lord of the Manor.

Sir G. Heathcote's Campanile, 3 yrs ..	(Chapple)	1
Mr. Ramsbottom's Pine Apple, 6 yrs ..	(H. Bell)	2
Mr. J. Day's Miss Slick, 3 yrs .. .	(A. Day)	3

The Horton Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 30 added by the Lord of the Manor.

Mr. Shelley's Tit-bit, 3 yrs .. .	(J. Sharpe)	1
Mr. Parr's Slipshod, 4 yrs .. .	(Whitehouse)	2
Mr. Wall's Zeta, 4 yrs .. .	(Wakefield)	3

WEDNESDAY.

THE DERBY SWEETSTAKES OF 50 SOVS. EACH.

Mr. Gully's Pyrrhus the First, by Epirus, out of Fortress ..	(S. Day)	1
Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes, by Melbourne ..	(W. Scott)	2
General Shubrick's Brocardo, by Touchstone ..	(Holmes)	3

The following started but were not placed:—

Lord Maidstone's Tom Tulloch	(Nat.)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's Nannette c	(Chapple)	0
Mr. A. Johnstone's Grimston	(Lye)	0
Mr. J. Drake's Bold Archer	(G. Edwards)	0
Lord Chesterfield's Glugler	(Dufflo)	0
Sir J. Hawley's Humdrum	(R. Sly)	0
Mr. Meiklam's Fancy Boy	(Templeman)	0
Colonel Anson's Iago	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser	(Cartwright)	0
Mr. Drinkall's Wildred	(Mann)	0
Mr. E. Peel's Spithead	(Francis)	0
Lord E. Russell's Sting	(H. Bell)	0
Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Joinville	(Bumby)	0
Mr. Merry's Peril colt	(Robinson)	0
Mr. Mostyn's c by Phoenix—L'Hirondelle ..	(Marlow)	0
Mr. E. R. Clarke's The Conjuror	(E. Edwards)	0
Mr. Wall's Crown Prince	(Wakefield)	0
Mr. Gurney's Cantley	(R. Pettit)	0
Mr. Ramsay's Malcolm	(Robertson)	0
Lord Orford's Blackey	(Whitehouse)	0
Lord Eglinton's Sodates	(Marson)	0
Count Bathany's Tragical	(Crouch)	0
Mr. Balchin's Sir Edmund	(W. Balchin)	0
Mr. T. Powell's Holloway	(Chiffney)	0

Betting at Starting:—5 to 1 agst Fancy Boy, 8 to 1 agst L'Hirondelle colt, 10 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch, 10 to 1 agst Sting, 10 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 10 to 1 agst Conjuror, 11 to 1 agst Humdrum, 15 to 1 agst Peril colt, 25 to 1 agst Brocardo, 25 to 1 agst Iago, 40 to 1 agst Nannette colt, 50 to 1 agst Joinville, 50 to 1 agst Sodates, 50 to 1 agst The Traverser, and 1000 to 1 agst Grimston.

Previous to starting, The Conjuror was objected to on the score of age, and a counter-objection was made by Mr. E. R. Clarke against Tom Tulloch.

The Carew Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. Mostyn's c by Hetman Platoff, out of Miss Tomasina (Whitehouse) ..	(H. Bell)	1
Mr. Ramsbottom's c by Mus, out of Belvidera ..	(H. Bell)	2

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. Cooper's Caen, 6 yrs	(Nat.)	1
Mr. Ford's br c The Attorney, 4 yrs	(J. Howlett)	2
Mr. T. Walker's The Nobbler, 5 yrs	(T. Lye)	3

The racing was not finished until after six o'clock.

THURSDAY.

The Epsom Four Year-old Stakes.

Mr. R. W. Walker's Fuzbos	1
Duke of Bedford's Leopard	2

The Durdons Stakes of 10 sovs each, &c.

Mr. Johnstone's Grimston	1
Sir G. Heathcote's Campanile	2

The Grand Stand Plate of 200 sovs., &c.

Mr. Merry's Peril colt	1
Sir J. Hawley's Alamode	2

FRIDAY.

THE OAKS STAKES OF 50 SOVS. EACH.

Mr. Gully's Mendicant	(S. Day)	1
Mr. Gratwicke's Laundry Maid	(F. Bell)	2
Lord Glasgow's Emilia filly	(Holmes)	3

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Derby having now become a matter of history, it will be useless to dwell upon the changes that arose out of the betting this afternoon. It will be enough to state that Sir Tatton Sykes was sent to the right about, and that, of the many horses backed, no one was backed with anything like confidence.

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch (t)	22 to 1 agst The Conjuror (t) ..	50 to 1 agst Malcolm (t) ..
8 to 1 — Fancy Boy	25 to 1 — Sting	50 to 1 — Wildred (t) ..
9 to 1 — Peril colt	25 to 1 — Iago	50 to 1 — Zilchway (t) ..
10 to 1 — Humdrum	30 to 1 — Brocardo	50 to 1 — Sodates (t) ..
13 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First	33 to 1 — Cantley (t) ..	50 to 1 — X. Hercules (t) ..
17 to 1 — Crown Prince	40 to 1 — L'Hirondelle colt ..	1000 to 1 — Traverser (t) ..
20 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	50 to 1 — Ginger (t) ..	5000 to 20 — King Charles ..

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst Mendicant (t)	13 to 1 agst Slater to Ballin- ..	14 to 1 agst Osprey ..
6 to 1 — Vainab	13 to 1 — Princess Alice ..	25 to 1 — Prussic Acid ..
8 to 1 — Mowerina (t)	13 to 1 — .. ..	.. ..

CRICKET.

The match at cricket between the University and Town of Cambridge was played on Monday and Tuesday, to the discomfiture of the former. The number scored by the University at two innings was 213, and by the Town at the first innings, 209. The townsmen had, therefore, only 7 to score at the second innings, which they played *pro forma* on Wednesday.

THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB V. THE SURREY CLUB.—This match, which commenced on Monday, was resumed on Tuesday morning. The Surrey lost the day by 48 runs, but they are not, although it is their first match as a club, in the least disheartened. On each day the ground was crowded with the *élite* of the cricket world.

LONDON YACHT CLUB.—At the monthly meeting, held at Wright's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, J. T. Hewes, the Commodore, in the chair, the following yachts were entered for the ensuing match of the 19th of June, the first Club Match of the season:—

No. Yacht.	Owner.	Colour.
1. <i>Nautilus</i> ..	J. T. Helms, Esq.	Blue, White, and Red.
2. <i>Dawnstar</i> ..	T. Edwards, Esq.	Blue, with Red Cross.
3. <i>Harvard</i> ..	Messrs. Ayckbourn and Charles.	Red, with White Dics.
4. <i>Dora</i> ..	J. Gardin, Esq.	Blue.

The above yachts will start from opposite East Lodge, Greenwich (the residence of the Commodore), and sail round a flag-boat in Gravesend-reach, returning to Greenwich, where a handsome silver cup will be presented to the winner. A steamer will accompany the match, being for the first time since the establishment of this club of minor yachts, the same size as those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, when first established in 1821, under the name of the Coronation Fleet. Several members were elected, and others proposed for ballot at the ensuing meeting in June.

THE DERBY.—1846.

Come away! come away! 'tis the Derby day,
The morn smiles bright on the sporting array.
Up with Joy's banner,
Corinthian and van-er!
Not a soul with a "tanner" to moisten his clay
But collars his "browns,"
And is off to the Downs,
Where princes and clowns, and our senators grey,
Forgetting St. Stephen's,
Roll in, odds and evens,
In four-in-hand, brougham, or spanking po'-shay.
See! over the bridges,
They're swarming like midges,
Great Babylon's progeny, reckless and gay;
Oh! bright panorama!
From Perth to Panama,
No town upon earth can its equal display.

Deserted now is Capel Court,
Where Bulls and Bears and Stags re-
sort;
The Minorities have shut up shop,
And rush to Epsom neck and crop!
Crowded is stage-coach, train, and 'bus,
Jerusalem Bucephalus,
The Costermonger's donkey trots
In fifteen hours some fourteen knots.
London chalks up its gains at "niz"—
The Clubs themselves have cut their
sticks;
So would the Shades their Styx below,
Could they, like Smith O'Brien, go
To enjoy the gay and glorious show!
Up to the Downs the myriads come—
On Carter's Mammoth see Tom Thumb!
Up to the Downs, from thousand plains
Around—from hamlet, verdant lanes—
Kingston and Croydon—Hampton—
Staines—
Where'er its sight your optic strains,
Pours in the multitude, The Stand
—(Well worthy of its title, "GRAND")—
Shines with the fashionable fair—
Woe to the "swill" who ventures there!
The Stand is "tabooed" to Legs—to free
And easy Knights of Industry:
Dorling deserves immortal fame
For smoking out that sin and shame.
But now the note of preparation
Is rung. The steeds take up their sta-
tion.
And now, the last and fatal sound!
On! on! with lightning's speed they
bound!

Away! the turf beneath them flinging,
While o'er the plain glad shouts are
ringing.

Away! Sir Edmund, Humdrum, Blackie,
The Conjuror is on your track. He
Shortly will fall back in the ruck.
Grimston, Brocardo, show more pluck!
Go it, De Joinville! On this scene,
Brave deed, thou art no horse marine.
Where is Tom Tulloch? Spurs and
snaffle!
Gone is his chance in Fortune's raffle.
Where's Sting, Iago, Fancy Boy?
Has he become a hobdeyho?
Where is Sir Tatton? Lost his ground!
Where are *de πολλοι*? In Job's pound.
Pyrrhus the First is first—a wonder:
20 to 1 against, and under.
Oh, sporting Jem! oh, far-famed
Gully!
Whose character no taint can sully;
We greet thee well, and thy stanch
barb. He
Has nobly won the glorious Darby!

Oh Craven, Pegasus, and Vates,
All ye whose guess as true as fate is,
Where now are your vaticinations?
Not worth a mudlark's thin potatoes.
Home! home! with mugs most elon-
gated,
And others with full glee elated,
Return to town the motley crowd,
Hail'd by the urchins cheering loud.
Cover'd by clouds of dust they
come;
Some talking loud, while others glum,
Seem studying the D— to pay,
At Tattersall's on Settling Day.

This is the Derby's famed career,
Through clouds and sunshine, hope and
fear.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The eighth and last Concert of the season was given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the direction of the Earl of Westmoreland, an accomplished amateur and a clever composer. Although there was no novelty in the programme, it was admirable in every respect—so well balanced as to styles, and so well adapted to display the talents of the vocalists.

There was a selection from Haydn's "Creation," in which Miss Birch, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Machin did good service. Then there were the choral thunders of Handel, in the "Hallelujah," and "Fixed in his everlasting seat." Beethoven came in, also, with overwhelming force, in the "Hallelujah," from the "Mount of Olives." Then there was a motetto, by Marcello, "I ciell immensi;" the solo sung by Madame Caradori Allan; Hummel's "Gloria in excelsis," with its fine fugue; Graun's quartet and chorus, from the "Passione," "Qui fredda sta;" a beautiful quintet, from Mehul's "Joseph," "Ah lascior;" and a solo and semi-chorus, by twelve lady-pupils of the Royal Academy of Music, from Winter's "Oracle."

Pisheck sung Beethoven's "Adelaide," and the Scene of "Agamemnon," in which the father deprecates the call made upon him to appease the incensed "Diana," by the sacrifice of his daughter, "Iphigenia." The superb voice, impassioned style, and perfect execution of Pisheck, created a sensation rarely met with at these Concerts. Madame Thillon sang airs by Cimarosa and Mozart, but her wickeries are better adapted for the stage than a concert-room; but her smiles and ringlets did immense execution. Miss Bassano sang the air of Beethoven, "In questa tomba oscura," given last season by the Brambilla: our young countrywoman gained an encore, and deservedly. Her rich contralto notes will secure for her the highest position, if she chooses to cultivate the organ given to her by nature, and not force soprano notes out of her register. Madame Caradori sang Paisiello's "Idol mio," with Mr. Williams's nice clarinet obligato, in excellent style. She executed the florid divisions in a manner that could not be rivalled by any other vocalist in this country. Miss Birch's power and execution in Viner's air, "Vo solcando," from "Artaserx," from which Dr. Arne "borrowed" so freely, were well developed. One of the greatest treats was the lovely duo of Mayer, from "Lodoiska," charmingly sung by Madame Caradori Allan and Miss Bassano.

Amongst the company were the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Marchioness of Douro, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Cawdor, Lord and Lady C. Wellesley, the Speaker of the House of Commons and family, Sirs W. Curtis, A. Barnard, J. Campbell, C. Wetherall, T. Phillips, &c.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.

After having illustrated Beethoven's career in Quartet writing by five programmes, each containing a specimen of his youth, his maturity, and his climax of glory, this admirable Society commenced on Monday last, at the Sixth Meeting, with a series of schemes, to show the progress of the Quartet itself, the origin of which is thus explained in a very interesting prospectus, prepared, we believe, by Mr. Hill, the quartet player:—

Haydn's first Quartet for two Violins, Tenor, and Violoncello (in real parts for each instrument), his Op. 1 in B flat, 6-8 time, was written in 1759, when he was sixteen years of age, and arose from the following circumstances:—One of his friends, Baron Farenberg, who had an estate a few miles from Vienna, was in the habit of inviting Haydn, with the parish priest, his attendant, and *Albrechtsberger*, a brother of the celebrated contrapuntist, who played the violoncello, to his house, to perform small pieces of music. Haydn's talent having already manifested itself, the Baron urged him to compose some music adapted for these four parts; hence the origin of his first Quartet, which, from its first appearance, obtained the warm suffrages of musicians. This success encouraged Haydn to continue this species of composition, upon which he was occupied at intervals during a period of fifty-three years, i.e., from 1759 to 1803. Mozart's first Quartets were published in 1785, when Haydn was fifty-three years old; Mozart had then attained his thirtieth year, and he died 1792. Haydn lived seventeen years after his great pupil and contemporary, having died in 1809.

The programme, to carry out the principle of action laid down by the Society, opened with Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 2, Op. 16. (Paris edition, No. 32.) This was followed by Mozart's in D minor, No. 2 of the six Quartets dedicated to Haydn. Then came the founder of the school again, in his B flat No. 4, Op. 76; and, as a wind up, Beethoven's C sharp minor, Op. 131. The executants were Sivori, Sainton, Hill, and Rousselot, the first leading in the Mozart and Beethoven, and Sainton in the two Haydn Quartets. It is needless to add that the performance was perfection, and that the rapture of the auditory, comprising the *élite* of our most enlightened amateurs and professors, was unbounded.

The next Meeting will be on the 8th of June, the selection being Mozart's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, and his first Quartet in G, dedicated to Haydn; Haydn's in D minor, Op. 76, and Beethoven's Posthumous in A minor.

QUARTET CONCERTS.

At the Sixth Quartet Concert, given in the Throne Room, Crosby Hall, on Monday last, Beethoven's Grand Septetto in E flat Major, Op. 20, was admirably executed by Dando (violin), W. Thomas (tenor), Williams (clarinet), Jarrett (horn), Baumann (bassoon), Lucas (violinello), and C. Severn (double-bass); but it would have been better to have gone through with the work, instead of dividing the Septetto in the two parts. Mendelssohn's Quartet in D Major (No. 1, Op. 44), and Mozart's in D Minor (No. 2, of Op. 10), were excellently rendered by Messrs. Dando, Gattie (first and second violins), W. Thomas (tenor), and Lucas (violinello). A great treat was also afforded by Sterndale Bennett's Trio in A Major, Op. 26, for piano (Mr. Bennett), violin (Mr. Dando), and violinello (Mr. Lucas). The elegant Serenade which forms the second movement is always heard with delight. The vocal selection was confined to Miss Bassano—who sang very nicely Spohr's "Rose of the Desert," from "Azor and Zemira," and Weber's "O Araby," from "Oberon"—and Mr. A. Novello, a sound musician, who gave Haydn's "Il pensier," from the "Orfeo ed Euridice." The room was quite full.

VOCAL CONCERTS.

Whatever may be the result of the present undertaking—and we believe that the spirited Directors are secure from loss—the way has been prepared for a future season, for a "speciality" well worthy of patronage—namely, the performance of the best specimens of the vocal school; but we think it will be more expedient to confine them to English illustrations, as the latter are now so much fallen into neglect. Madrigals, glees, operatic *solis*, and concerted pieces can be found out of number to make interesting programmes. There has not been sufficient variety in the schemes of the present season, and perhaps the introduction of some popular catches would tell. Nothing could be finer than the execution of Horsley's Glee, "By Collia's arbour," and J. S. Smith's "Return, blest days," sung by Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs, Lockey, and Phillips, and both were rapturously encored at the Third Concert, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The two Madrigals, "All creatures now are merry minded," by Benet, and "Flora gave me fairest flowers," by Wilbye, did not do so well, owing to the harshness of the trebles and the time being dragged. Indeed, the tendency to slowness was perceptible throughout the concert; our artists will make such a "mouthful" of

every word. For impassioned feeling, Miss Hawes's song, "In infancy our hopes and fears"—which was demanded a second time—was particularly distinguished. Mr. Hobbs sang an air by Beethoven, "O beauteous daughter," with feeling, but it was too slow, and it lacked a flowing style. Mozart's "Qui sdegno," known by the German name of "In diesen heiligen Hallen," is now too low for Phillips's register, but it was artistically rendered. Miss Birch being indisposed, her share in the scheme was assigned to Miss Rollo Dickson and Miss Ley. Lord Mornington's Glee, "O bird of eve," and Danby's "When Sappho tun'd," were included in the programme, as also a selection from Purcell's music in the "Tempest." There was a mistake, by the way, in ascribing to Purcell the "Full fathom five," which was sung as it was composed by Smith, and introduced into Purcell's version at the Ancient Concerts. Mr. Turle's organ style unites him for a pianoforte accompanist.

CONCERTS.

Mrs. ANDERSON.—We mentioned the Annual Concert of this distinguished pianiste in our last Number, but we were unable to supply details, owing to the hour of our going to press. The much respected *beneficitaire* performed the first movement of one of Hummel's Concertos, and, with Sivori, Dohler's *tarantelle* for piano and violin; in the former, she displayed her classical style, and, in the latter, executive facility. Maurer's celebrated concertante for four violins was finely played by Sivori, Sainton, Blagrove, and Deloffre. Parish Alvares performed a harp fantasia; the Distin family, on the Sax Horns; and Sivori and Piatti, a violin and violoncello duo. There was also an excellent orchestra, conducted by Costa. Of the opera singers, the charming Castellani and Lablache alone were selected; but Madame Thillon, Miss Bassano, Miss Hawes, Signor Marras, and facetious John Parry amongst the vocal celebrities. It was altogether a good Concert.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS.—The Annual Evening Concert of this accomplished pianist and fast-rising composer, was well attended. He performed a MS. "Allegretto Capriccioso" of his own writing, with much ability, and proved his acquaintance with the classical and showy schools, by executing works of Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, and Heller. A MS. Duett Concertante for two pianofortes, composed by Benedict, and performed by him and Mr. Richards, was much applauded. It is a well written piece, on themes from Schubert. Parish Alvares was the other solo instrumentalist who delighted the auditory. The vocal selection comprised the ballad of "Oh! whisper what thou feelest," sung by Mr. Harrison, and enthusiastically encored; the song of "The haven of the heart," given by Miss Steele; and the graceful air, "Yes, I remember," assigned to Miss Birch. These three ballads were composed by Mr. Richards: the two former were introduced in the "Crown Jewels," at Drury Lane Theatre. A pretty duet by Miss Hawes, "I would not if I could forget," sung by Miss Birch and the fair composer; Wallace's elegant trio, "Turn on, old Time," sung by Miss Steele, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. W. H. Seguin; and Sterne's duo of the "Wood Birds," sung by the Misses Williams, illustrated the English school of composition. Mr. Macfarren's song, "Allan-a-dale," to Sir W. Scott's poetry, sung by Mrs. Macfarren, was certainly most eccentric, and evinced the absurdity of writing in the impossible keys. Pisheck was the star of the Concert; and, in the comic school, John Parry's fun, as usual, was in the ascendant. Signor F. Lablache, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and a Madame Lecoy, were the other vocalists. Benedict and Charles Horsley were the conductors: we would suggest to the latter to try over the pieces he has to accompany, as Miss Birch nearly broke down through his want of preparation.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the third Concert the founder of the Institution, the Earl of Westmoreland, was present, and was much cheered on his return from Berlin, at which he is the English Minister. The selection included the introduction to Spohr's "Jessonda," the finale to his "Azor and Zemira," Cherubini's overture to "Lodoiska," Waelrent's madrigal "Hard by a Fountain" (encored), Marcello's Tenth Psalm, Costa's quartetto "Ecco quel fiero istante," and Mendelssohn's Two Part Song and Chorus. "You Spotted Snakes," from "Midsummer Night's Dream," the *solis* nicely sung by Miss Ransford and Miss Duval. A MS. canonet, "I Think of Thee," by E. B. Harper, a son of the celebrated trumpet player, was so prettily warbled by Miss Lincoln that it was encored. Miss Stewart afforded indications of considerable promise in Rossini's "Alma invitata;" and Donizetti's duet between *Anna Bolena* and *Lady Jane Seymour* was cleverly sung by Miss Ransford and Miss A. Romer. The latter, however, made her greatest hit by her splendid reading of the recitative in Mozart's "Non piu di fiori," with Mr. Wilson's clarinet obligato. Miss A. Romer (a cousin of the Miss Romer, and Sister of Mr. Travers the tenor, who has been so successful in Italy) bids fair to be a great vocalist. The solo instrumental displays were Master Simmons' clever execution of one of Mayseider's violin compositions; Mr. H. Palmer's delicate performance of a movement from Hummel's concerto in A minor, and a neat flute solo from Mr. Wells. The Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, Lord Saltoun; Sirs G. Clerk, A. Barnard, W. Curtis, J. Campbell, Lady Clerk, &c., were present at this interesting Concert.

MISS DOLBY AND MISS ORGER.—The Annual Concert of these clever artistes was given last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the first part conducted by Benedict, and the second by Sterndale Bennett. There was an excellent band. Miss Orger performed one of Leopold de Meyer's "thundering" fantasias, but she was much more liked in three movements out of a well-constructed quatuor for piano, violin (Mr. Willy), tenor (Mr. Weslake), and violoncello (Herr Hausmann), composed by herself, and in Mendelssohn's songs without words. Miss Dolby proved her capabilities in every style of vocalisation—from the classical Mozart down to the florid Persiani. Mr. Godefrid played a harp solo, and was encored. John Parry sang two of his droll scenes. The remaining vocalists were Madame Albertazzi, Miss Rainforth, Miss Lincoln, Miss E. Birch, Miss Messent, Signor Marras, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Lockey. The room was quite crowded.

Mrs. ARTHUR STONE.—This vocalist, formerly Miss Galbraith, gave her Concert at the Princess Room, on Monday, and was supported by Herr Pischeck, Herr Goldberg, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Arthur, Madame Albertazzi, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Child, Mdlle. Goldberg, and Mr. John Parry, as vocalists; and Miss Collins and Herr Kühle as pianists; Herr Kellermann, violoncello; Richardson, flute; and Gratton Cooke, oboe. Mr. Lavenue officiated as accompanist. There was a large attendance, and gratification was the order of the evening at the attractions in the programme. The encores at such concerts may be stereotyped.

MR. WILSON'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—The Music Hall, in Store-street, was crowded on Monday last, and the songs were rapturously applauded, many of them being *encored*. A meeting has been held at the London Tavern, to raise a subscription, to present a testimonial to Mr. Wilson, for his national labours in making known the beautiful melodies of his country, and rescuing many airs from oblivion.

CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. Lover's Irish Entertainment and the Ethiopian Serenaders have been amongst the attractive musical items in the week.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Tuesday announced that the arrangements for a Second Italian Opera House, for the season 1847, had been definitively concluded, and that Persiani, the composer, the husband of the celebrated vocalist of that name, is to be the Director, under the control of some large capitalists. We learn, in confirmation of the above, that the agreement with the Covent-Garden proprietors has been really signed.

MR. COSTA.—The reports in circulation of the large offers made to Costa by a foreign potentate are true, but we have reason to believe that the Philharmonic conductor has not yet accepted them. He was offered the conductorship of the new Italian Opera, and of Drury Lane Theatre, but declined both appointments. It is to be hoped that the invaluable services of Mr. Costa will be secured for this country. By long residence, and by naturalisation, he is now an Englishman, and, after creating two of the greatest orchestras in the world, it would, indeed, be a loss to art in this country, if he were to leave his adopted land.

The return of Sontag and Schröder Devrient to the stage has been the talk of musical circles this week. Sontag is married to Count Rossi, the diplomatist, and his financial embarrassments, it is rumoured, have induced Sontag to sing again. Schröder Devrient was about to retire on a pension, but, by Royal desire, she will remain on the stage for another year.

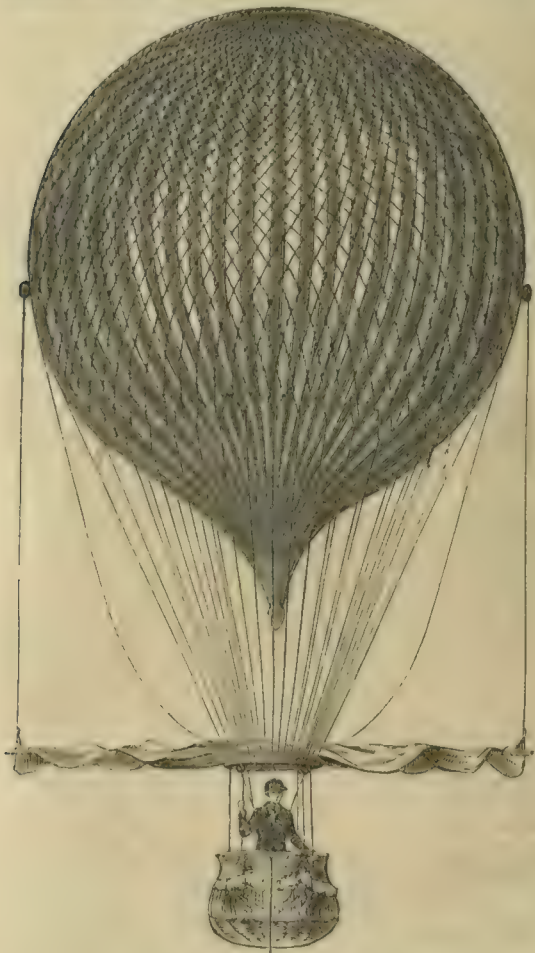
Amongst the engagements made by Jullien, for his Promenade Concerts, in June, is that of Pisheck.

Mdlle. Favanti (Miss Edwards), formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre, is now singing at Marseilles, in the Italian Company. She made her *début* in *La Cenerentola*, and her extensive compass was admired, although nothing is mentioned about her style and intonation. Bessin, a basso, and Dufresne, a tenor, have made a successful *début* at the Parisian Académie Royale. Mermet's "Roi David," was to be produced immediately after Carlotta Grisi's departure for Drury Lane Theatre, and Flotow's "Forester" was in rehearsal. Ole-Bull, the violinist, Thalberg, and Emile Prudent, were the "latest lions," of the French provinces. The arrival of William Fry, an American composer in Paris, is much puffed in the speculative organ which patronised David.

We must postpone, until next week, our notice of Mr. John Parry's annual concert, given last night at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. L. Gantier's last lecture on Ecclesiastical Music, was delivered on Thursday evening. This morning is the Philharmonic rehearsal

IMPROVEMENTS IN AEROSTATION.

Now that the season for making Aërial Ascents has commenced, the following details of some ingenious improvements in this interesting art will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.



BALLOON, WITH SAIL FURLED.

The Engravings represent a series of apparatus by which Mr. Charles Green, the conductor of upwards of 300 excursions through the realms of the air, calculates on making some advance towards the steering of a Balloon, and which he designates his "Compensating and Deviating Appendages." For crossing the sea or exploring unknown regions or countries, they offer great advantages.

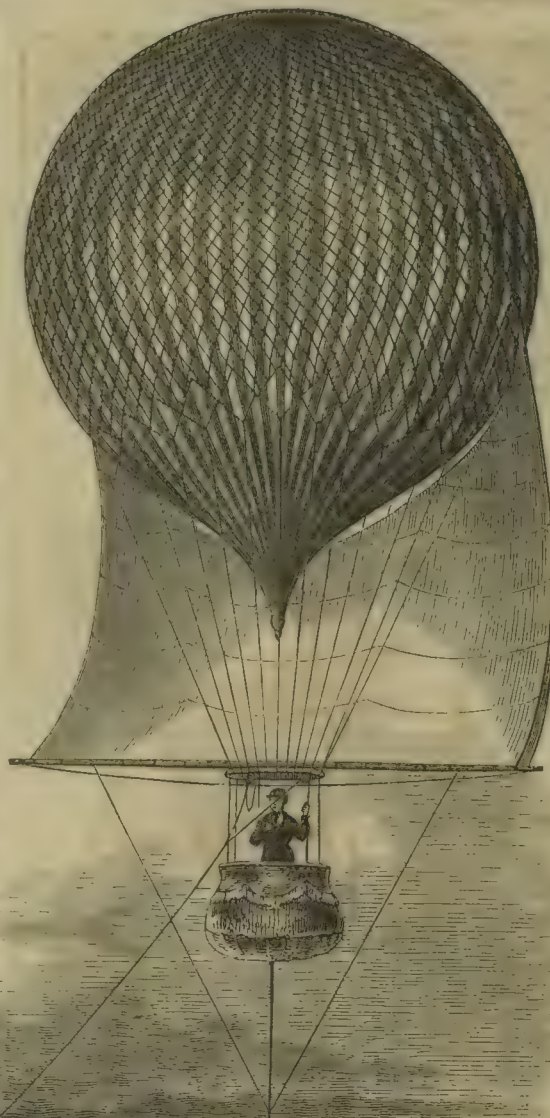
In the first place, Mr. Green proposes to adjust a sail to his Balloon, as represented in our Engravings, in which it is shown both furled and unfurled. The difficulty, never yet overcome, of getting a fulcrum for the steersman to work upon, and without which all attempts at steering an aeronaut machine must be failures, Mr. Green meets by the adoption of the guide-line, as he calls a rope about 1000 feet long, composed of catgut and hemp, in such proportions as to be specifically lighter than sea-water. This rope passes through a pulley fixed to the hoop from which the car is suspended, and communicates with a windlass in the car. To the lower extremity of the rope is a strong vessel, which, immersed in the water, will operate as a drag, retard the speed of the Balloon, and thus give the power of working the sail. At certain distances along the rope, vessels containing floating ballast are attached. Two short ropes are likewise fixed to the hoop, that branch off to the Guide Rope, by the aid of which, and the windlass, the sail may with the greatest ease be set at any angle to receive the passing wind, and the Balloon will deviate more or less from the course of the wind, in

thousand feet, the density of the atmosphere is nearly one-tenth less than at the earth's surface. The gas, therefore, expanding as it ascends, occupies, at that altitude, one-tenth more space than under its original pressure. A Balloon, consequently, if fully inflated at the time of its quitting the earth, must, ere it attains that elevation, part with one-tenth of its contents; and this, too, without taking into account any unfavourable change in the temperature, which may probably attend the Balloon's transit into the higher atmosphere. To a Balloon of the capacity of the Nassau, which contains nearly 80,000 cubic feet of gas, this loss would amount to 8000 feet. Now the average sustaining power of carburetted hydrogen (coal gas) which Mr. Green employs, is about 40lbs. weight for every 1000 cubic feet. Consequently, the loss of power experienced in this slight ascent would be equal to 320lbs., much more than would be lost in a month by leakage from a good Balloon kept floating near the earth. Again, at the approach of night, or in its passage through clouds of vapour or under the influence of a shower of rain, a large quantity of moisture is absorbed by the Balloon, the netting and the appendages, frequently to the extent of two or three hundred weight, requiring, as a counterbalance, or the Balloon would descend, a discharge of ballast of corresponding amount. As the morning approaches, or the influence of increasing heat begins to act, this moisture is dissipated, and, there being no means of recovering the discharged ballast, the Balloon, lightened of its temporary incumbrance, rapidly ascends, the gas expanding in its course and rendering its further liberation necessary. These alternations continue to operate more or less frequently, at least once in every 24 hours, and, it is needless to add, must soon put an end to the power of the Balloon, however originally great.

This waste forms the chief obstacle to the continuance of aërial voyages for any length of time; but, by the adoption of the guide-rope, and its compensating appendages, Mr. Green has contrived to accommodate the weight of his Balloon to the operations of the weather and atmosphere, without exhausting either his gas or his ballast.

A reference to the Engravings will make the process easily intelligible. As the machine descends, from any of the foregoing causes, a portion of the rope and floating ballast is deposited in the sea, thus lightening the Balloon of its weight in one way, exactly in the proportion in which it would be acquiring it in another, were it not for this expedient. The required elevation is thus preserved during the night, and the change of temperature consequent on the approaching day does not materially alter it, as the Balloon, in its renovated efforts to arise, has again to resume the weight of the rope and its appendages.

From the ease with which the sails may be shifted to any position, aërial navigation may be effected with two Balloons, on the principle of warping proposed by Mr. Mac Sweeney, of Cork, and published by that gentleman in the *Cork Chronicle* of Sept. 21, 1835, as follows:—"When two boats are floating on the water, at a distance from each other, but connected by a long rope, they move towards each other when the rope is pulled in one of the boats. Now, if one be a race boat, and the other broad, and badly adapted for sailing, this latter one will not move as rapidly as the race boat. Let us apply this principle to aërial navigation, and suppose two balloons, having their cars connected by a long rope, are floating with the wind at the same altitude towards the north, and when the aeronauts wish to deviate in some degree to the west from the line of the current, they may proceed thus:—If one Balloon be at the west side of the other, the aeronauts to the east should endeavour to impel towards the west, by pulling the connecting rope, and by working of oars or fins; while those in the car to the west, should present an extended flat or concave surface of silk, such as an open umbrella, to offer as much resistance as possible to the air,* and thus to check their motion to the east the result will be that one Balloon will move to the west more than the other will move to the east, on their approaching each other. When they have approached within a certain distance, and when it is desirable to cause them to separate as far as the connecting rope will admit, this may be effected by causing one of the Balloons to make a series of ascents and descents, and the connecting



BALLOON, WITH SAIL UNFURLED.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

KENILWORTH PRIORY.

The visitor to Kenilworth, with its romantic Castle full in view, might readily overlook the modest edifice lying a little to the left as he issues from the village, now occupied as an ox-stall: this, together with its ruined gate-house and a few other fragments, is all that remains of the Monastery founded, in the reign of King Henry the First, by Geoffri de Clinton, for canons regular of the Augustine order. Judging by the extensive traces of foundations, the buildings composing this Monastery must have extended over a wide space, and must have been a magnificent appurtenance to the Castle, the feudal and the ecclesiastical edifices being both beholden to the same founder. An interesting portion of the Monastery was brought to light not long since by the sexton while digging a grave; and, being wholly cleared, it was found to be the base of the Chapter House. Its form is octagonal, with buttresses. The burial-place of the Priors was discovered at the same time, containing stone slabs, which exhibit a curious variety of sculptured crosses in low relief. The Gate House is chiefly in the early pointed style, with subsequent additions of about two centuries later; within, is a very primitive arch, leading to a chamber adjoining the Chapel: it is pointed, and, without a key-stone, most unsuitably composed. The Chapel itself has a Norman basement, probably of the original foundation. In the upper part are two double windows of a rare structure: windows of a similar kind were visible in the Monastery of Black Friars—a venerable edifice in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which is said to have witnessed the homage rendered by Baljol of Scotland to King Edward I.

The interior of the Chapel has been utterly ruined by its present destination, the walls being encumbered with rough timber, and the floor concealed by accumulated litter. The roof has been richly decorated with bosses and sculptured heads, but it is partly demolished, and partly concealed by the innovations of the feeder of fat oxen. Some of the details of this roof lie within the Gate House, and are worthy of observation.



KENILWORTH PRIORY

The Parish Church, adjacent to the Priory, contains a remarkably sweet chime of bells, one of which originally belonged to the Monastery. The ancient custom of duly chiming the matins and curfew is still observed here; and the visitor sojourning at the hostel of worthy Master Miles, mine host of the Castle, may find such an interruption of his slumbers not unpleasant at the dawn of a summer morning; especially if such a reminiscence of the piety of early times should breed within him a train of thought in unison therewith—which, subsiding into reverie, will mingle with the dreams of another indulgence of an hour or so.

rope will prevent the Balloons from being hurried away from each other. When one of the Balloons has got to the west of the other, the connecting rope can be used as before, to tug the eastern one towards the west. The motion of the quick moving Balloon would be to the west in a calm; but, as a south wind is supposed to blow, motion will be in the diagonal of the parallelogram of the force of the wind and of the force of the warping. The slow Balloon can ascend to avoid the other when it approaches. The quick one will extend the connecting rope to allow warping to be repeated. Thus we make two Balloons approach with unequal velocities, and to pass and change sides, and make each in turn the means of warping the other. The Balloon that ascended can descend to its former level, and warping can be repeated. When the quick or slow moving Balloon is mentioned, it is the lateral motion that is to be understood. Both may be moving rapidly with the current, though in the lateral motion one can be made to move more quickly than the other."

* No apparatus can effect this object so well as the silk sails represented in the Engraving; as, by a turn of the windlass, they may be set at the best angle either to offer resistance, or to glide off in a lateral direction.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH TO THIS COUNTRY.—We have reason to believe that their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, attended by some of the junior branches of the Royal family, contemplate paying a visit to her Majesty, in London, about the latter end of June or early in July.

DRAGONETTI'S WILL.—Dragonetti possessed a choice collection of musical instruments, the most valuable of which he has very distinctively bequeathed by his will, made only ten days before his death. He begs the liberty of requesting his Royal Highness Prince Albert to condescend to accept of his large violoncello, on which he played in the presence of his Royal Highness last year at the Concert of Ancient Music: it formerly belonged to the celebrated Signor Bartolomeo. To the Duke of Leinster a very large double bass, kept at his Lordship's mansion. His double bass, by Amati, he has left to Mr. Appleby. His celebrated double bass, being the identical one always played by him at public concerts and at solemn public performance in the church service, he bequeaths to the Patriarchal Church of St. Mark, at Venice. The violin used by Paganini he leaves to Miss Teresa Milanollo, the violinist, and a violin to her sister Maria. To the three daughters of Dr. Billing, physician, a guitar each. The double bass in the hall of the Italian Theatre, and all other, his first-rate instruments, consisting of double bass, violoncello, tenor, guitars, bassoons, French horns, and other instruments, to the number of sixty or more, he has bequeathed separately to professors, and others of his friends and colleagues of the Opera orchestra; and such as he may not have specifically disposed of, he leaves to Mrs. Kennedy, of Oxford-street, violoncello and musical instrument maker. To the British Museum he bequeaths all scores of ancient operas, and to the Italian Opera all scores of modern operas and farces since 1800. His instrumental music he leaves to Mr. George Pigott; and all his vocal music, and compositions, and music-books, to Mr. V. Novello. To the Duke of Leinster he has also bequeathed all the pictures, prints, and engravings, and the furniture in his drawing-rooms, and expresses a wish that his Grace will place them in some one room in his town-house, and will forward twenty-four views in Venice to his seat in Ireland: to the Duchess, a valuable emerald set with brilliants. To Mr. Heath, one of his executors, a gold snuff-box, and to Mrs. Heath, a bracelet of fine chains, and one to her daughter. To Count Carlo Pepoli he leaves all the books in his library, and his best paintings, and to make such selection from the pictures as he pleases. To the Philharmonic Academy of Cecilia, at Rome, he leaves an annuity of £20. His property was valued for Government duty at £5,000. The residue he directs to be held in trust for the purpose of inquiring whether there are any of his relations in blood living, to whom the same can be distributed according to law—otherwise he leaves it to the poor of the parishes of St. Mark and St. Simeon the Great, in Venice.

GUIDE ROPE AND WATER DRAG.

proportion to the deviations of the sail and the resistance offered by the water-drag, which resistance may be in some degree controlled by depositing more or less of the line and ballast on the water. The small check in speed caused by the drag will be more than counterbalanced by the facilities it affords the aeronaut for proceeding in a direct line—for the uncontrolled course of a balloon is not direct, but serpentine—and likewise in availing himself of the strongest current within the range of the guide-rope, in lieu of being compelled to make a series of ascents and descents, as in the ordinary practice of the art. The reason of being obliged so to do is explained in a subsequent part of this article.

Hitherto, our remarks have applied only to the navigating of a Balloon across the sea. By substituting a heavy wire rope in lieu of the water-drag and floating ballast, the aeronaut may, with a Balloon of sufficient capacity, sail over the most extensive unexplored regions; and, if accompanied by a military draughtsman, obtain sketches of the most important features with the greatest facility. The more variable the wind for such an expedition, the better. As the Balloon must ever be in advance of the guide-line, a comparison of the two objects by means of the compass, will at all times indicate the direction of its course. To remove the doubts of those who may think the rope liable to get entangled, and fixed in trees or buildings, it is as well to state that it was used with entire success throughout the progress by Balloon from London to Nassau.

When we consider that the aeronaut is incapable of causing his Balloon, in its ordinary state, to deviate even a single yard from the direct course of the wind, and that a deviation of a single yard in the early part of his voyage may make all the difference between his gaining or missing the point at which he wishes to alight, we shall see reason to admit the importance of being able to effect a deviation, however slight. In a long voyage, such as one across the Atlantic, the gain would be strikingly displayed. Assuming the distance from New York to England to be 4000 miles, a deviation of only one degree at the outset would yield a latitude of 80 miles between the points within which the aeronaut would be able to choose his place of descent.

For the information of those who may not have turned their attention to the subject, it may be well to point out the principal obstacles the aeronaut has to contend with, as the doing so may lead to a more accurate judgment of the efficacy of the means proposed to neutralize their influence. These obstacles naturally divide themselves into two classes, namely, those which regard the powers of the Balloon throughout the period for which its services are required, and those which arise from the difficulty of securing the proper direction of its course. The reader is, probably, not unaware that, apart from the leakage of the Balloon, a variety of circumstances attends its progress through the air, by which, in ordinary cases, its power is gradually impaired, and ultimately overcome. One of the most formidable, is the difficulty of retaining the same elevation in the atmosphere, and thereby avoiding those fluctuations in the level of its course by which it is subjected to the alternate loss of gas by expansion, and consequent discharge of ballast in order to obtain an equivalent reduction of weight. The extent to which this condition of the art, exercised in the usual mode, is capable of operating, will be more readily appreciated when we observe that, at an elevation of three

HERR KELLERMANN.

Christian Laurentz Kellermann, the celebrated Violoncellist, was born on the 27th January, 1816, in Randers, a small town in Denmark. He did not receive in his youth a musical education, as his father intended him for a merchant. He left Denmark in his eighth year to go to Vienna, where business required the presence of his relations. By mere chance, he was thrown into the musical world. His grandfather, who was a great amateur of the violoncello, had expressed a wish before his death, that one of his grandchildren should learn to play on his favourite instrument. This induced Kellermann's father to buy him a small violoncello for learning; in which he made such rapid progress, that he played in public concerts at Vienna in his thirteenth year; and in the following one he was admitted in the *Conservatoire* of Music, where he studied during four years, under the direction of Professor Joseph Merk. After he left the *Conservatoire*, he filled the situation of first violoncellist in different theatres until 1837, when he left Vienna to start on a professional tour. He started at Pesth, where he gave many concerts with the greatest success: from thence he visited the largest cities of the South of Germany. He then returned to Denmark, after an absence of twelve years, where he gave a series of brilliant concerts; he also met with a most flattering reception at Court, and was appointed principal private Violoncellist to his Majesty. On his passage through Sweden and Norway, he was received with such enthusiasm that the tickets for his concerts were all taken many days before hand. He subsequently obtained a permanent lucrative appointment at the Court of Denmark. His last journey through the north of Germany and Holland was a series of the most brilliant receptions.

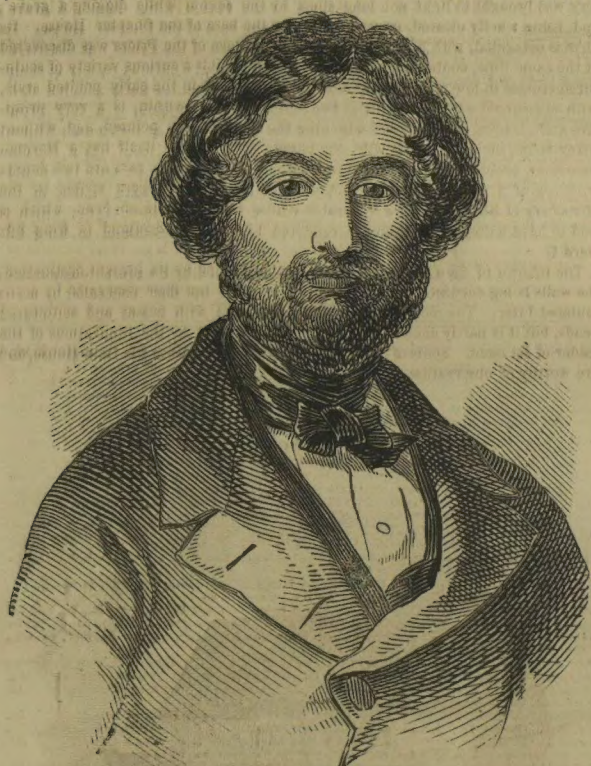


HERR KELLERMANN.

Herr Kellermann arrived in London last month, and first appeared at Mr. Blewett's Morning Concert, where his performance was received with great enthusiasm. He has since played at several other Concerts, with equal success.

VERDI.

We offer to our readers, in the present number, a portrait of the great star of the musical world at this day—Giuseppe Verdi—on whose productions the fate of lyrical art would now seem to depend, as the great *maestri* whose works for the



SIGNOR VERDI.

Just thirty years have had possession of the Italian lyrical stage. Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, are precluded from any longer wielding the pen for our profit—one by advance of years and exhaustion of mind, the other by premature death, and the third, alas! by a still more terrible fate—loss of reason. And amongst the young composers whose works are being daily produced in Italy, there is not one as yet that gives promise of future fame.

The works of Verdi are now well known and duly appreciated in England; for, though we have as yet heard but three operas of this great composer, fragments of most of his other works have found their way hither, and have been admired in the drawing-room or the concert room. Yet is his music eminently dramatic.

Never was a career so plainly marked out for any child of genius as that of Verdi; had he been any other than a lyrical composer, he would indeed have mistaken his vocation.

Verdi was born in an insignificant village of Lombardy, called Busseto. His family was poor, and unable to defray the expenses of a musical education for the young Giuseppe, who derived his first ideas on the subject from the organist of the village church. He soon found, however, friends, and, what is more, appreciators of the extraordinary talent he early manifested; and, by the intervention of these he was at length sent to Milan.

In an unfortunate season, at the "Scala" (1839), he brought out his first opera, "Oberto di San Bonifacio," a work which, though unequal in its parts, and displaying many of the faults of a young composer, nevertheless contained portions



THE HIGHLAND DWARFS.

of extraordinary merit. But the young, unknown, and almost unfriended composer was not likely to meet a better fate than all the other writers, whose works that year had met with defeat at "La Scala;" for, as we have said, it was one of those seasons of continuous misfortune of which this theatre of late has had so many.

The work was, for a time, buried in oblivion, but at length exhumed by the kindness of a zealous friend of Verdi, named Pasetti la Marini. Mrs. Shaw, Signor Salvi, and the great basso Marini, all appeared in this opera, which created, on this, its second appearance, such a *fanatismo* as can only be witnessed in Italy. An *opera buffa* was the next work undertaken by our composer; but, during its composition, he lost his beloved wife, and, certainly, after that, his thoughts tended rather to the *serio* than the *buffo*. This work, however, has been reproduced lately at Venice, with a success that would not have been expected, considering the circumstances under which it was written. But Verdi's day of triumph was approaching. "Nabucco," known and admired in this country as "Nino," created a degree of enthusiasm extraordinary even in Italy. It was performed sixty times running, and, on each occasion, the actors had to retrace their steps from twenty to thirty times before the curtain, after the fashion of Italian theatres. "I Lombardi," the next work brought out, perhaps, enjoyed still greater triumph, on account of the brilliant talent of Frezzolini, whose style of singing is admirably adapted to do justice to the works of Verdi's school. "Ernani" is another of his most popular compositions. Then followed "Giovanni d'Arco," also performed in by Frezzolini, a magnificent work, and brilliantly successful, "Alzira," and "I Due Foscari;" the latter hardly equal to those we have named. The last work of the great *maestro* is "Attila," a highly dramatic and most original composition, with a degree of local colouring and effectiveness quite new to the lyrical stage. This opera, brought out at Venice with Loewe Guasco Marini and Constantini, enjoys that favour which the works of this master always command amongst his countrymen. The enthusiastic appreciation in Italy of a composer of Verdi's stamp would appear strange to those who have imagined Italian musical taste to be represented by the sickly, sentimental compositions until lately classed as "Italian music," *par excellence*; but Verdi's works show that the "fatherland of song" has never and more vigorous resources, and may give brilliant promise for the future.

We have only to add that our composer is thirty years of age, though looking

much older. The traces of care and illness, as well as of deep thought, are visible on his countenance. He lives quiet and retired; his active mind, however, is always employed, and he devotes a large portion of time to his musical and literary studies.

HIGHLAND DWARFS.

THESE three "wee" personages, accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, had the honour of performing their national dances and songs, on Thursday evening (the 21st inst.), at Buckingham Palace, in the presence of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and a select circle. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the performances.

The three Highland Dwarfs are named Mackinlay, and are natives of the county of Ross; they were born in the parish of Lochcarron, and their father was a herd upon the hills of the district. The eldest Dwarf, Finlay (the central figure in the Engraving), is 23 years old, 45 inches high, and weighs 5 stone 11 lb. To the left is John, 21 years old, 44 inches high, and 5 stone 3 lb. weight; and, to the right, is Mary, 19 years of age, 44 inches in height, and 5 stone 10 lb. weight. The lads, in their native country, were employed in herding, collecting eggs, &c.; and the girl in knitting, sewing, &c. They wear the full dress of the clan of Ross—a tartan of dark green, and white and red narrow stripes; and the young men bear broadswords and steel targets. They give their very amusing performances daily, at the Cosmorama Rooms, in Regent-street.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE new play of "The King of the Commons," at this theatre, continues to increase in favour at each representation. We have engraved the last scene, in which King James, having brought about the union of *Madeleine* and *Malcolm Young*, gives the maiden to the young priest. The scene is the Audience-Room of Holyrood Palace; and the crowd of Spectators are Gentlemen of the Court, Yeomen of the Guard, &c. The plot of the piece was given fully in our Journal of last week.



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE KING OF THE COMMONS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

ground, the use of the phone being rendered perfectly unnecessary. Shippers and consignees supplied on liberal terms. Either of the Boxes will be transmitted free to any part of the country. Wholesale Depot, 1, Angel-court, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, London.

PAPER HANGINGS.—30,000 Pieces of the Newest Designs in Paper Hangings to be sold at Twenty per Cent. less than the usual prices, including Satins, Flocks upon Crinoline and Oak Paper, Hall Marbles and Granites, Bed-room and Attic patterns in great variety.—85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. T. COX & SONS, 47, Old Bailey, London.

PIANOFORTES.—The Cheapest House in England to buy these instruments is H. TOLKIN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge, near the statue. H. T.'s much-admired pianos, for equality of touch, beauty of make, and tone, are equalled by any maker. Cash price, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant cottages and cabinets, at a small advance in price, being 50 per cent under the charges of other makers.

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THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are SELLING TEAS Cheaper and Better than ever, particularly those fine descriptions from the New Ports in China.—Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, City.

PERVILLE pretio vendere negotiari tuissime, et globus perinde cumulare procurat; or, in other words, who sell the cheapest trade securest, and like the snow-ball, gather as they go. Acting ever faithfully on this favourite axiom, the EAST INDIA TEA CO. can secure to the Public TEAS, in 6lb. bags, at 2s. 6d. 2s. 10l., 3s. 6l., and 3s. 10d. per lb.; and COFFEE at 9d., 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 5d., at the old warehouses, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, City.

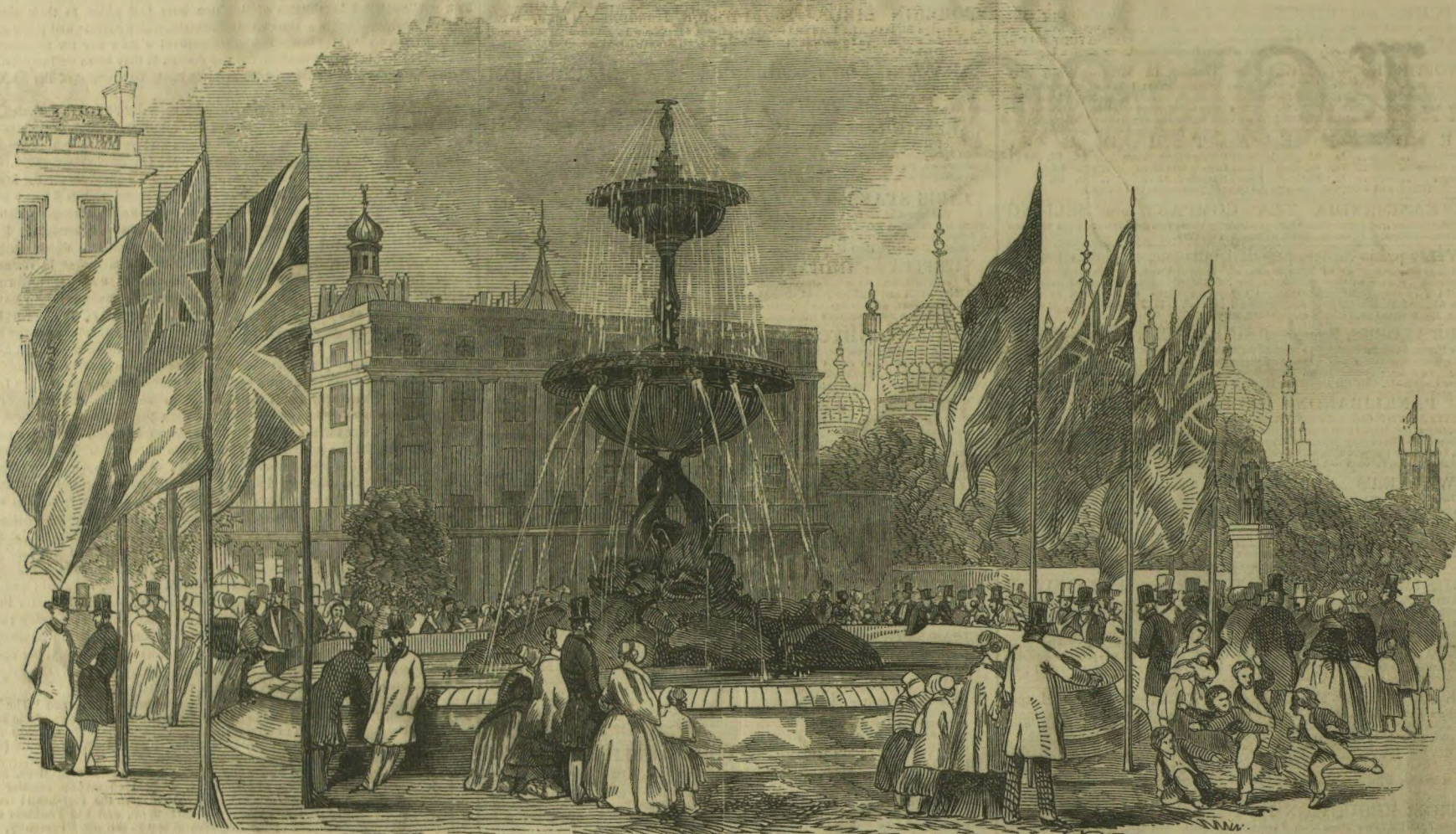
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OPENING OF "THE VICTORIA FOUNTAIN," ON THE STEINE, BRIGHTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

painter seems to have a craving as instinctive and unaccountable as a turkey cock's antipathy to scarlet. Lawrence, though he exhibits nothing this year that approaches in unity and rich sobriety of effect to his portrait of Mr. Cunningham (we may be wrong in the name, but the picture was exhibited two years ago), has portraits of the Ven. Archdeacon Berners and his wife—a happy, kindly, unpretending couple, who beam benevolently from the canvass, with as little stiffness or constraint as if they had been caught chatting with the painter, without the least notion of sitting for their likenesses. The colour may be a thought snuffy—a sin easily fallen into in the effort after truth, richness, and recession combined. But the portrait deserves the highest praise for the highest merits a portrait can have—fidelity to nature, unforced ease of attitude, and reality or vitality of expression.

There is a portrait of "Poor Duncan," painted by himself, wild and rather exaggerated, but possessing value as a work of art, independent of the melancholy interest which attaches to it as a memento of great promise unfulfilled, and enthusiasm prematurely nipped by death.

A "Portrait of a Lady," by Sant, strives after a combined effect of moonlight and lamp-light, in a bold, and, considering the difficulty, a tolerably successful attempt. But why choose so unusual a method of illuminating dress and features—half leaden, half lurid—unpleasant in effect however truthfully rendered? The same artist has "An Orphan Child" (373), very charming in attitude, and showing a feeling for *chiaro scuro*, more legitimately indulged, or more happily, at least, than in his ambitious full-length.

We must not omit mention of a very sweet and unpretending picture, "Miss Gertrude Calmady," by Stonhouse, in which the artlessness of girlhood is given without any affectation, and with great charm of colour.

There is a production of extraordinary finish—every wrinkle reproduced—"Portrait of Samuel Tindor, Esq., aged 83," by P. Corbett, very like, no doubt; and showing an unnecessary expenditure of minute labour. Results may be obtained by skilful indication, which the highest elaboration often fails to give; and which never please so much when reached by the piddling and stippling of a Denver as when conveyed by the masterly but never chance sweep of a Reynolds or a Vandyke; indeed which can only be conveyed adequately in the second of these ways: see the "Heathcote" of the one, and the "Gervais" of the other, for illustrations of our meaning.

In miniature, we have several of Thorburn's forcible achievements, with all the effects of easel pictures compressed within the limits of an eight-inch frame. This hardy son of the north is spilling us for the minutest finish and pleasing but microscopic graces of Ross and Carrick. The latter has an admirable likeness of Lablache. We miss the elegance and masterly ease of Richmond among the Water-Colour Exhibitors.

We must now pass to "genre," as we are forced to call it, for want of a compendious English word.

The time of Charles II., and the contemporary epoch of Louis XIV., are favourite ones with our painters of *genre*. They furnish richness of costume, and

piquancy of theme. Mr. Frith's picture (of which we furnish an Engraving) from the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" of Molière, where Monsieur Jourdain is surprised by his wife while entertaining the Marquise and Dorante, is, perhaps, the most pleasing of this class of pictures in this year's Exhibition. It has the merits of very skilful painting and natural expression. The Bourgeois is in the act of enjoying a mouthful of pheasant—and turns, with the succulent morsel on his fork, as his spouse sails in, indignant and stately. Dorante surveys the rencontre with well-bred coolness, and the Marquise with lady-like, half-suppressed, half-affected astonishment. The servants are enjoying the scene, and Nicole is on the grin behind the door.

Mr. Egg has a picture of the same class, "Buckingham rebuffed by fair and coquettish Miss Stewart," not so happy in subject nor so dramatically treated as Mr. Frith's work. The lady is building a card-castle, and Buckingham, nettled at her indifference, sits by with clenched hand and lowering brow. A court wit, De Grammont, it may be, is amusing a pair of the Maids of Honour with stories that would startle the Court of Victoria, and Basset is going on in the next room of the suite. This picture, in manipulation, certainly excels Mr. Ward's "Disgrace of Clarendon," which is a graver theme—dramatically treated, but hard and cold; and, we were surprised to find, almost coarse in painting, though very carefully finished. The disgraced Chancellor is descending the steps which lead to a terrace with forced composure. The pomposity characteristic of Hyde has been successfully caught by the painter. But this is not one of Mr. Ward's happiest works.



"MADAME JOURDAIN DISCOVERS HER HUSBAND AT THE DINNER WHICH HE GAVE TO THE BELLE MARQUISE AND THE COUNT DORANTE.—PAINTED BY W. R. FRITH, A.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.